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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Italians Have Wild Hopes After Ethiopia Is Britain

England Is Held Decadent

Vast Black Army Is Plan

Rift Has Bred the Dream

Powers Grimly Back League

DOES Dictator Mussolini of Italy, about to crash his war machine over the Ethiopian border, regard Great Britain as his real foe and one from which he can take much booty? The very question is so new that it startles. Yet its framing in all seriousness is forced by a résumé of facts coming to the Monitor from unimpeachable sources in Italy. These facts may seem more significant to Italian eyes than they will when considered by world observers. Again, they are subject to change. But at the moment the shrewd appraisal is that Il Duce may be motivated by the belief that he can make sure, quick conquest of Ethiopia and that that conquest will give him prestige to play for the mightier stake—As master of the Red Sea area, would he seek to take prizes from Britain and break the prestige of the British Empire?

¶ Informed Italians are earnestly talking of war with Britain and as earnestly believing in the possibility of success against what they call an overrated power. The cordial feeling which began between Italy and Britain some 13 years ago has, during two years, drifted steadily toward iciness. Italy was greatly comforted when through the years Britain almost invariably backed Italian foreign policies. England did this even when France was in doubt or opposed. Then came the Franco-Italian accord. Britain strongly approved this settling of difficult questions. But Italy used it to stage a changed attitude toward its former best friend—Rome astonished Downing Street with a sudden showing of arrogance where only confidence had been.

¶ The Monitor's intimate information is to the effect that Il Duce now seeks to form an Italian Empire that will revive the glories of ancient Rome. Along his new highway through the ruins of the old Forum Il Duce is believed to see visions of new Roman legions moving homeward victoriously with the spoils of far conquest brimming their gasoline-driven chariots. Specifically, his campaign plan is said to be conquest of Ethiopia at the earliest moment that so large a task may be completed, and then the formation of an Italian colonial army embracing more than 1,000,000 black troops. With such a conquest and such an army Il Duce's prestige would be enormous, not to be gainsaid—He would then strike, if he had not already initiated the striking, as befitted the master of the Red Sea.

¶ The blow would hope to be a crumpling blow at Britain. With a horde of swart soldiers at a base close to the Suez Canal, it seems to the Italian thought that the route to India could be readily threatened and the prestige of the British Empire set to shriveling by steps that were logical and not to be gainsaid. This Italian vision is based upon something besides the dream of imminent Italian power; that is, upon the firm belief that British prestige is today overestimated. England, Italy suddenly assumes, is a decadent nation. After Ethiopia, Il Duce believes, Italian Fascism would be so strong that the world couldn't stop it for at least two generations—In its new strength it would strike and Britain would yield things to make the new Rome outshine the old.

¶ Under circumstances that smite the eye Italy seems guilty of daydreaming. The great British fleet patrols the Mediterranean, definitely held there against a day of harmonious settlements. Britain has come out unequivocally for the League Covenant. It has taken what might seem the strongest stand possible to a strong nation. It is ready to push sanctions on an aggressor. But Italy whispers that Britain and all the others have been wrong about Fascism failing in recent years; it believes Fascism is about to mount the platform from which it can utter a world challenge for its acceptance. Mussolini first wanted economic concessions; now he sees territory and power—Power tempts to the further emulation of his model and mentor, conquering Julius Caesar himself.

¶ World observers will probably be more interested than alarmed by this reflection of what is going on in the excited heart of Italy. The world recognizes Benito Mussolini as an able, ambitious master of his country who sees far, dreams deep. But knowledge of this farthest dream will serve as a forceful warning in a time of warnings. The powers have their own plans, which embrace even Italy's legitimate future. The powers are acting through the League. Geneva is the legislative branch of world power, the World Court at The Hague articulates international justice. Out of the present crisis the powers may achieve that other arm they feel they so much need—They may gain that international police force to halt squabbles and to bring offenders to their common bar.

Boston Port Collections In Sharp Rise

Collector Shows Advance of $1,455,043 in the Past Two Months

Boston Today—*also sees*—Ships sail for Italy with scrap iron and steel—Republicans swing into Essex district senatorial election—Kipling's 'Captains Courageous' under P. T. A. fire—Goodwin start sticker clean-up campaign—Al Smith ready for Boston speech tomorrow—Regulation for finance firms sought—CCC enrollment reduced.

Port—Big Rise In Collections Is Reported

These are gala days in Boston shipping. Into the island-dotted harbor come ships and cargoes from the seven seas and six continents—more ships and more cargoes, it was learned today, than at any time in recent history of the port.

Customs Collector Joseph A. Maynard announced today that since July 1, Boston port collections are $1,455,043 above what they were for the similar period last year.

Increased trade and consequent intensified interest in shipping figures caused Mr. Maynard to announce today that henceforth he will give totals of port collections weekly instead of monthly. This is the first time the port authorities have felt prompted to take this action.

Figures for last week disclosed that collections amounted to $522,720. This was $154,039 more than for the like week a year ago.

Total value of all imports in Boston last week was placed by Mr. Maynard at $2,158,026. This was more than $1,000,000 above the same week last year.

Scrap Iron—New Shipments on Way to Italy

Laden with Boston scrap iron and steel, two more ships were speeding across the Atlantic toward Italy today.

The S. S. Pecos, recently purchased by Italian interests in New York to facilitate shipments, carried 261,680 pounds of scrap steel rails. It was bound for Trieste. The Danish vessel Amalienborg was Genoa bound with 4477 tons of scrap iron.

Both shipments were disclosed today by Boston customs authorities.

In addition, it was learned that two more ships are due in Boston this week to load more scrap metal for Italy. They are the Norwegian steamships Gord and Marga.

The Boston firm of Harris and Costello admitted making arrangements here for some of the metal shipments. They reported today that peace organizations had protested their facilitating of shipments.

McSweeney—G. O. P. Gets Behind His Candidacy

Massachusetts Republicans today set the full power of their state machine behind William H. McSweeney, Salem attorney, who will run against John C. Birmingham, Beverly, Democrat, for State Senator in an Essex District special election on Oct. 15. Both triumphed in primaries of their respective parties yesterday.

The election is scheduled to fill the vacancy left with the passing of Senator Albert Pierce, Republican, Salem.

Republican leaders, including Henry Parkman Jr., have indicated they will attempt to make the election a test of New Deal popularity in the Essex District, but political observers have noted little interest in the forthcoming poll. This low ebb in interest was attested by the fact that yesterday only 26 per cent of the registered Salem voters and in Marblehead only 12 per cent cast ballots.

Mr. Parkman announced that he would go on Station WBZ at 6:15 tonight in an attempt to rouse more interest in the campaign.

Importance of the election to the State Legislature can be minimized despite the fact that numerical control will go to the party carrying the poll. Membership in the Senate is now divided between 20 Republicans and 19 Democrats and the Salem election will give one party or the other a nominal balance of power, but this aspect is offset by the fact that few if any major issues split along party lines.

Propaganda—Issue Arises as to Kipling Book

With his nose in a book, Boston's Superintendent of Schools, Patrick J. Campbell, was today striving to ascertain just where literature ends and propaganda begins. He hadn't read Kipling's "Captains Courageous" since he was a boy. Then, in company with most lads, he delighted in the adventures of the Gloucester fishermen. Today he was rereading the volume because the South End Parent-Teachers Association yesterday complained that the book fomented racial animosity because of its references to Negroes.

Similar complaints were made

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Why Italy Is Prepared to Challenge British Power Shown in Confidential Survey of Mussolini's Policy

United Nation Carefully Prepared by Propaganda Has Risen to Mussolini's Imperialistic Plans; Difficult to Turn Back Now

Rome Still Counts on Paris' Backing; London May Yet Avoid Actual Conflict

Italian Posters Attack Britain

By the Associated Press

ROME, Oct. 2—As soon as the nation-wide mobilization was called today, a special guard of 300 police and infantrymen was thrown around the British Embassy.

Throughout the city were pasted posters declaring: "We find it simply monstrous that this nation (Great Britain) which dominates the world refuses us a strip in the poor land of Africa."

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What is behind Mussolini's effort at conquest of Ethiopia?

Why is Italy willing to risk opposition of Great Britain?

What do Italians feel about the "African Adventure"?

These three questions—holding the most important keys to the Italo-Ethiopian crisis—are illuminated in a confidential memorandum published with permission today by The Christian Science Monitor.

The memorandum, obtained from an American authority recently returned from Italy, was originally drafted for private use and speaks with unusual frankness. It draws its information from what the Monitor believes to be unimpeachable sources. It explains the Italian thought against a background of accurate and close knowledge of Fascist policy.

It reveals Mussolini's concept of empire. It infers Britain was once willing to give Italy a free hand in Albania, provided Italy would refrain from conflict with British interests in Africa. It reveals personal difficulties between diplomatists. It shows basic differences between French and British policy over Italian expansion.

But, beyond these details, the document is of importance because of the clear picture it presents of the official and popular Italian views which bear on the present crisis.

Despite the diplomatic conflict that the memorandum reveals, it does not picture an Anglo-Italian war as inevitable. But it delineates with unrestrained clarity a situation of major importance in today's efforts to keep the peace.

Text of the Membrandum

The views expressed in this memorandum are the result of a very thorough examination of the present Italian situation. Its conclusions are based on extensive observation of events under the Fascist regime, and upon conversations with high officials, foreign diplomatists and a number of military authorities.

The most delicate and serious problem at the present time is the crisis which has unexpectedly broken out between Italy and Britain.

I do not refer to the differences which have arisen between Rome and London over the method of settling the Ethiopian conflict, but to the radical change which has taken place in the political relations between Italy and England, between two countries, that is, which up to only a few months ago were believed by all to be the best of friends without conflicting interests.

The crisis between Rome and London is much more serious and deep than appears on the surface, and whether it will end in an armed conflict between the two nations—a conflict unfortunately anticipated by many in Italy—must depend upon the adjustment of basic Anglo-Italian differences.

Fundamental Friendship

All observers of Italian events, without any exception, including also the diplomats with whom I have discussed the Italian problem in recent years, were entirely of the opinion, which I also shared, that Italy might have followed a policy contrary to France, or contrary to Germany, or contrary to any other European power, but never, for any reason, opposed to England.

Anglo-Italian friendship, in fact, had always been reckoned as the fundamental and immutable basis of Fascist foreign policy. This was the opinion in the epoch preceding Fascism's arrival. Benito Mussolini himself, in his most important speech on foreign policy (June, 1928) had declared that friendship with England was the cardinal point of Italian policy. During the whole of the 13 years of the Fascist regime Italian relations with the more important countries of Europe (France, Germany, the Little Entente) have passed through periods of acute tension, but with Britain everything had proceeded smoothly.

Sudden Change?

There was absolutely nothing to lead one to expect the brusque change which has now occurred. The only serious incident between the two countries worth mentioning was the Corfu affair in 1923. Except for this crisis, which was of brief duration but which, evidently, must have left deep traces in the mind of Signor Mussolini, Britain had always supported Fascist foreign policy, even when certain other great European powers, notably France, opposed some of its tendencies.

When two years ago Sir Eric Drummond was appointed Ambassador to Italy, his predecessor, Sir Ronald Graham, before leaving Rome, said to him:

"I leave in your hands a situation which is excellent in all respects. Except for the question of the Italian language at Malta, there is no question in suspense and no disagreement between us and Italy."

New Diplomacy

As the situation has worked out—either for policy or personal reasons—Sir Eric has represented a political school wholly opposed to the ideas of Signor Mussolini. This is said to have rendered the personal relations between them very difficult. I do not believe I am mistaken in saying that Signor Mussolini has anything but personal liking for Sir Eric. These factors, and the international situation, have prevented the frank relations which existed between Il Duce and Sir Ronald Graham. Certainly things might have taken a different turn if between the British representative and Il Duce there had been greater understanding and personal trust.

No Common Ground

A short time ago it was said that, in spite of all the efforts he had made, Sir Eric had never succeeded in making Mussolini understand the reasons why the British Government was so attached to the League and wanted League intervention in order to solve the Ethiopian difficulty. They had always approached the same problem — Ethiopia — from entirely different angles and with a different frame of mind, and were both unable to fiind common ground on which to meet.

In this way, the Anglo-Italian differences, instead of being narrowed, seemed, at each interview between Il Duce and Sir Eric, to become wider and wider.

Miscalculations

It is curious how both Britain and Italy have made the same error in judging each other's attitude toward the Ethiopian affair. From the outset Britain considered that Mussolini was bluffing and that he would not resort to war against Ethiopia if generous concessions were offered to him. On his part, Mussolini has based his whole policy in East Africa on the assumption that there would be trouble with England, but that the latter would in no circumstances go to war either to defend her own vital interests, threatened by an Italian occupation of Ethiopia, or to uphold the Covenant of the League.

Both England and Italy are now realizing that neither of them was bluffing. This, in the face of a publicly declared attitude, makes it the more difficult for either side gracefully to withdraw.

Smooth Surface

Until the Ethiopian crisis broke out, relations between Rome and London were excellent. This, however, was only on the surface. The facts of today provide an explanation of many things which up to now were incomprehensible and which, strangely enough, had escaped the attention of all, diplomats included.

I have just re-examined the whole attitude of Signor Mussolini toward the major international problems; I have reread most of his speeches, keeping in mind the present tension between Italy and England; I have reached the conclusion that there also is a basic division between Signor

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

By a Staff Artist — Benito Mussolini — Haile Selassie

U. S. Backs Plans For World Action To Prevent Wars

Thought to Indicate Full Co-operation in Move to Remove Basic Causes

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Selling on the stock exchange today, on reports of a start of hostilities between Italy and Ethiopia, caused many leading issues to lose $1 to $3 a share, and in Chicago world wheat prices jumped sharply to the highest levels of the season.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 — The American Government today met the reported outbreak of hostilities between Italy and Ethiopia with a strong stand for readjustment of the basic world conditions which have caused the present situation.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in a hastily prepared statement, indorsed recent European proposals for a world economic conference which would look toward a "more equitable distribution" of the world's store of raw materials.

The timing of his statement was accepted as indicating a realization on the part of the American Government that nothing can be done from this side of the Atlantic to prevent hostilities in Ethiopia which are reported to have already to have begun.

Significant at This Time

At the same time its release at the very moment when the wires were humming with charges from Addis Ababa that Ethiopian territory was today invaded was regarded as an extremely significant indication that the United States will cooperate to the best of its ability with the other great nations of the world to remove the fundamental causes of such a war as that now threatened as soon as the present affair between Italy and Ethiopia is brought to an end.

The only other development of the day to indicate that the Administration was aware that the long period of waiting in Ethiopia had come to an end, and that actual war was about to break out, was an official State Department release, made public in answer to numerous requests for information giving the best available figures on the shipments of arms and munitions from this country to the prospective belligerents.

No Arms for Ethiopia

It indicated a total shipment of $339,175 worth of such goods to Italy or Italian colonies since the first of the year. The major item consisted of $304,744 for airplanes and airplane parts. The records, which the State Department insisted were only estimates, showed no exports of such commodities to Ethiopia.

Nor did they show the heavy shipments of such commodities as motor trucks, scrap steel, copper, etc., which the Monitor revealed for the first time have been shipped in increasing quantities to Italy during recent months. Over 2500 trucks and buses, for example, have gone to Italy or the Italian colonies bordering Ethiopia during the past eight months.

Mr. Hull's statement follows the recent suggestion at Geneva by Sir Samuel Hoare that the powers undertake to adjust the question of raw materials, the lack of which is recognized as the basic reason for

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An Editorial

AMID the wars or rumors of wars reported today we have need more than ever of the peace Jesus spoke of, the inner assurance of spiritual harmony. With the material manifestations of warring human thought thrown at us in aggravated and more evident form by the news from Ethiopia, mankind in this hour must turn all the more firmly to the active understanding that true peace is indestructible and eternal.

We would not cry, "Peace, peace, when there is no peace." But we would remember that the hate and greed and other passions that make war are no more real, but only more ripe for destruction when they spring into visible expression.

At a time like this we realize that suspicion will not remove suspicion, hate will not heal hate, greed will not cure greed, injustice will not remedy injustice, war will not end war. Only by applying the opposites of these evils shall we achieve any permanent peace. And only as we begin to understand, as Jesus understood, when he said, "My peace I give unto you," the actual spiritual unity and harmony of men as the sons of one Father shall we be able to practice the trust, the love, the generosity, the justice and the harmony which represent the underlying reality.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Oct. 2

Baseball! Extra!!—Cubs Lead in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 2 (AP)—Led by thousands of the bleacher faithful, backbone of American baseball, Detroit dropped everything else it was doing today and roared down to Navin Field for the first game of the 1935 World Series between the American League champions, the Tigers, and Chicago Cubs of the National League.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago (N. L.)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Detroit (A. L.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					

Batteries—Warneke and Hartnett; Rowe and Cochrane.

President—Off to Sea to Think

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The President's program: an extremely important speech, the review of a major portion of America's battle fleet, and off to sea for a long, quiet think.

The President speaks peace, watches mock war, and puts to sea to think it over: Page 7.

Mussolini—Rallies Fascists for Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Premier Mussolini today informed his mobilized Fascist legions that "A solemn hour is about to strike."

At the same time he opened the way for League economic sanctions, without their precipitating a war with the League powers.

The real French people, he said, will not support sanctions, in his opinion. The real British people, he believed, will not spill blood.

But to economic sanctions Italy will answer with "our discipline, our spirit of sacrifice and our obedience." To military sanctions, Italy will answer "with acts of war."

". . . I shall do everything in my power to prevent a colonial conflict from taking on the aspect and weight of a European war."

Ethiopia—Emperor Charges Italian Invasion

From Associated Press Dispatches

ADDIS ABABA—An Italian military invasion of a 15-mile area of Ethiopian territory was charged today by Emperor Haile Selassie, in a protest note to the League of Nations. The Emperor asked the League Council to send observers to see for themselves.

The report, from French sources, said that Italy had established advance fortifications at the juncture of Eritrea, Ethiopia and French Somaliland—on a triangular area of Ethiopian ground at Mount Mussa Ali.

Simultaneously, all Italian residents and Italian-protected Greeks were ordered by the Italian Minister to leave Ethiopia by Nov. 3.

Rome—The Italian Government at once denied the Emperor's charges. No movement of Italian troops at all has taken place, it was said.

France's Yes Expected on Naval Aid to Britain

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

France, meanwhile, is expected to answer yes to Britain's latest plea for French naval aid. Accordingly, if Britain's navy were attacked during the confused period before sanctions were actually voted, the French navy would support it. By way of dramatizing this support, the new and advanced 26,000-ton French warship, Dunkerque, awaited launching today, amid the greatest secrecy.

At London, the Cabinet met without public comment, after the For-

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The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The third installment in this series of 54 daily articles, written for The Christian Science Monitor by Albert F. Gilmore, will be found on

Page Three

Duce's Force Over Border, Negus Wires

Invasion Alleged to Have Occurred at Somaliland-Eritrea Junction

20,000,000 Hear Mussolini Speak

Fascist Mobilization Begins With Radiocast of Warlike Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 2—The Emperor of Ethiopia notified the League of Nations this afternoon that Italian troops have crossed the Ethiopian frontier south of Mount Moussa Ali, Province of Aussa, and are preparing an extensive attack from that base. As the region is near the sea and French Somaliland, confirmation is easily obtained by the Council. It is believed here that the actual outbreak of hostilities is imminent.

The cabled protest of Haile Selassie read as follows:

"We inform you for communication to the Council and the states members that Italian troops have violated the Ethiopian frontier in the region south of Mount Moussa Ali, in the Province of Aussa, between that mountain and the frontier of Ethiopia and French Somaliland and have established themselves in Ethiopian territory preparing a base for extensive attack.

"The proximity to the sea of this region and its easy access through the territory of French Somaliland make it possible with the Council either to send observers or to obtain confirmation of this violation of Ethiopian territory through the Government of French Somaliland."

The text was signed "Selassie."

ROME, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Italian Government today denied Ethiopian charges that Italian forces had entered Ethiopia, stating "there has been no movement" of Italian troops in East Africa.

Rome Abandons Hope Of League Settlement; Prepares to Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 2—Mobilization of the whole Fascist forces in the Italian Kingdom and the colonies was held this afternoon, according to orders broadcast by Achille Starace, secretary general of the Fascist Party.

The salient event of this imposing manifestation of Fascist strength was the speech by Il Duce, broadcast all over Italy, in which he virtually gave the signal to begin Italian operations in East Africa.

The "Great Day"

Reports from foreign sources that the Italian advance in Ethiopia has already begun find no confirmation here but the holding today of the Fascist rally suddenly brought vividly before all Italians in every town and village from the Alps down to the most remote corner of Sicily the fact that the "Great Day" has at last come.

Already by mid-afternoon the Fascists of Rome had begun to concentrate in their respective headquarters to await orders broadcast to them at 5:35 p. m. by the Secretary of the Fascist Party. The people in the streets were in the wildest state of excitement.

Loyalty to Duce

The international implications of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute are for the moment forgotten and the Italian people have today been called together to prove their loyalty to Premier Mussolini in his African adventure.

Everybody feels that all hopes for an eleventh hour settlement have now definitely vanished. The die, it seems to them, has been cast. Italy, having completed her military preparations, is now ready to settle old and new accounts with Ethiopia and seek by her own forces expansion in East Africa, which the world claims to deny her.

Text of Speech

The following English translation of Premier Benito Mussolini's speech in Rome was received here today by the National Broadcasting Company:

Black Shirts of the Revolution; men and women of all Italy; Italians all over the world, beyond the seas—listen.

A solemn hour is about to strike in the history of the country. Twenty million Italians are at this moment gathered in the squares of all Italy. It is the greatest demonstration that human history records: 20,000,000, one heart alone, one will alone, one decision.

This manifestation signifies that the tie between Italy and Fascism is perfect, absolute, unalterable. Only brains softened by puerile illusions, by sheer ignorance can think differently because they do not know what exactly is the Fascist Italy of 1935.

Marching in Unity

For many months the wheel of destiny and of the impulse of our calm determination moves towards the goal. In these last hours the rhythm has increased and nothing can stop it now.

It is not only an army marching towards its goal, but it is 44,000,000 Italians marching in unity be-

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E	R	O		P	I	R
L	O		S	E	E	S

'International University of Air' Makes Bow

New broadcasts over WIXAL offer college courses to listeners and lectures on world affairs —Sunday evening services of The Mother Church will be radiocast

"An International University of the Air" made its bow on the radio last night when shortwave station WIXAL started the first of a winter series of educational programs. Thus did the seeds of experimental broadcasting along these lines last winter bear fruit this year.

No mere phrase for a single hour on a commercial station is the "International University of the Air." In the first place WIXAL operates on a strictly noncommercial basis and secondly its entire program effort is directed toward education and international good will.

Thus the present plans call for three evening programs a week, those on Tuesday and Thursday devoted to academic subjects and the Sunday program centered on world affairs. Also on Sundays there will be a Christian Science program under the auspices of the Manager of the Committees on Publication just preceding the world affairs program while the regular evening services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, Mass., will be put on the air the first Sunday of the month on an experimental basis.

The Mother Church services previously have been radiocast on Sunday mornings. Due to requests from listeners who would like to hear the evening services the present series of church service broadcasts are announced.

The university-of-the-air idea has been well developed for this year's program. Regular courses such as those presented at universities will be included, such as popular astronomy, modern languages, fundamentals of law, English, and others. These will all be conducted by outstanding authorities of these subjects. Along with the program listing comes a suggested list of books for listeners to read along with the air courses.

A listeners' club is being formed with a small enrollment fee to cover incidental costs. Members of this will receive printed aids to the study courses, pictures which will be discussed in the language courses and similar material.

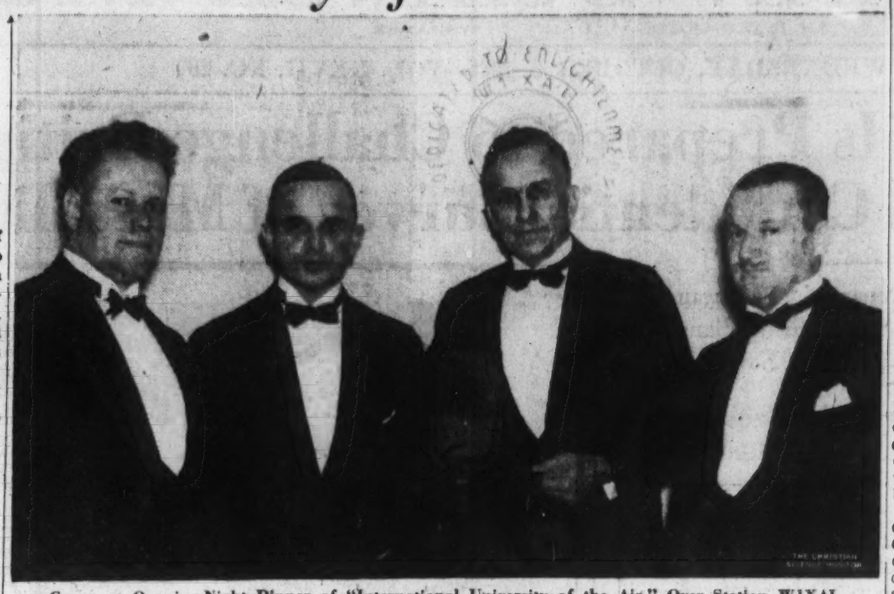
Station WIXAL has taken a new step forward with its recognition by the Rockefeller Foundation. The Humanities Division of this outstanding philanthropic organization has given a grant to the World Wide Broadcasting Corporation which operates WIXAL. News of this grant was given to the public last night at a dinner preceding the first of this season's educational programs when David H. Stevens, director of the Humanities Division, announced Rockefeller participation in WIXAL.

The International University of the Air Works in close co-operation with the successful Boston Center for Adult Education. Prof. Kirtley Mather, president of the center, is chairman of the Academic Program Committee. Other members of this committee are Prof. George Sneath of Boston University, Prof. Carlton Wheeler of Tufts College, Prof. Loring Andrews of Harvard College Observatory, Mrs. Kirtley Mather, Mrs. Dorothy Hewitt and William Barber, who arranged co-operation with Massachusetts State courses.

The World Affairs Committee is headed by Rex Miller, editor of the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor. He is assisted by Alon Bement, former director of the National Alliance of Art and Industry.

A marked technical advance in the WIXAL equipment is a beam antenna system which tends to concentrate the energy east and west. In first experimental trials with this antenna, over 60 letters were received from all parts of England and several from Italy. The English letters all reported exceptional loudspeaker strength, the equivalent of European stations. From Italy came the report that one listener was about to phone the local station and ask them to get off the air when they heard the announcement and realized it was WIXAL in America and not the Rome station that was pounding in. Exceptional tone quality is also reported.

With this technical quality and a thoroughly tried and expanded method of university education for listeners in all parts of the world, WIXAL inaugurates a new era in broadcasting.



Group at Opening-Night Dinner of "International University of the Air," Over Station WIXAL
Left to Right—Walter S. Lemmon, President of the World Wide Broadcasting Corporation, Operating Station WIXAL; David H. Stevens, Director of the Humanities Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, Which Has Extended a Grant to WIXAL; Prof. Kirtley Mather of Harvard, Chairman of the Academic Program Committee of WIXAL; Rex Miller, Chairman of the World Affairs Committee of WIXAL

New York to Push Anti-Crime Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2—The drive by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and John J. Bennett Jr., Attorney general, that failed to get Mr. Bennett's full anticrime program through the 1935 Legislature will be resumed when the lawmakers meet early in January and strong efforts made to get favorable action on the use of interstate crime compacts, the setting up of a state agency to outlaw unfair trade practices and enactment of new laws to expedite the administration of justice in criminal cases.

Proposals for far-reaching import in connection with the drive against lawlessness were before the Governor's crime conference when it met here today for its second day's proceedings. Among these were suggestions by Mr. Bennett which he held were "definite, constructive proposals designed not only to compete and cope with the criminal element, but, more vitally important, to prevent their activities and render them impotent."

Some Changes Recommended

Other proposals by George Z. Medalie, formerly United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, favored the setting up of a state department of justice and making the posts of attorney general and district attorneys appointive rather than elective.

Others included recommendations by Nathan L. Miller, formerly Governor of the State, for a general tightening of enforcement; by Charles H. Tuttle, one-time United States attorney in New York City, for specific changes in court procedure to make punishment for crime more certain and more swift, and by Mayer C. Goldman for compulsory state defense for all accused persons and the elimination of private counsel in all criminal cases.

Have Often Been Defeated

Mr. Bennett disclaimed any personal credit for originality of his recommendations in an address before the conference last night. Most, if not all, of these proposals had, he said, been recommended time and again by judges, prosecutors, police officials, bar associations and others.

"They have been defeated just as often in the Legislature—not by a vote on the floor, but killed in committees—largely because of public apathy," he said. "I have heretofore pledged, and I here reiterate that promise, to continue unflinchingly my efforts to the end that these measures be enacted into law."

Mr. Bennett reviewed briefly the four bills on his program which were passed by the last Legislature and described briefly the remaining 10 bills which failed of passage.

Remaining Bills Supported

He said they had been well considered and were widely supported by bar associations, members of the judiciary, police officials, district attorneys and the editors of about 150 daily newspapers throughout the state. They constitute a program of legislation to make certain and swift the administration of justice so far as crime is concerned, he said.

Mr. Bennett, in urging especially his proposal for interstate crime compacts, stressed the obliteration of state lines in interstate traffic, declaring the increased use of the automobile and the airplane had become a serious obstacle to law enforcement.

"I believe the time has arrived when full advantage must be taken of the permission of Congress to enter into interstate crime compacts," he continued.

Scope of Compacts

"Such compacts, in my opinion, should provide, among other things, for recognition of the power of our State's peace officers to pursue in the jurisdiction of the other states, acceptance of each other's warrants of process of arrest, uniform laws to avoid tedious extradition proceedings in the case of parole violators and establishment of joint criminal identification bureaus."

Another proposal urged by Mr. Bennett had to do with the prosecution of commercial racketeering, in which he has been particularly active during his whole tenure of office. He characterized this kind of racketeering as direct intervention by criminals in business, trade or industry, declaring that they usually operate through sham trade associations and when met with resistance inevitably resort to violence.

An Indictment of Society

"To permit such a racketeer to flourish is to indict society," he declared.

"I would have the Legislature define as unfair practices, all methods of competition heretofore recognized as, or declared to be, unfair under the federal antitrust laws of this State and the common law, he said. "I would have the Legislature or the State Trade Commission, after proper study, define as unfair trade practices such methods of competition as are found in changing economic, business or industrial conditions to be destructive of fair competition.

"To enforce this law I would give the commission the power to issue 'cease and desist orders.' Of course, provision should be made for review by the courts of the acts of the commission.

If any individual engaged in a particular line of business transgresses the standards of fair trade practices and ethics, I would have the sovereign state, through the commission, by a civil process force him to desist. Then it would be possible for honest businessmen to compete on an equal basis with all their competitors.

"With a state body available to enforce fair trade and ethical business practices, peace and orderliness should take the place of chaos. By the substitution of a state body to enforce fair trade practices in business, the field of operations of the racketeer will be closed. In this way it is my belief that 'finis' will be written to the career of the commercial racketeer in this state."

Mr. Medalie, in his plea for the appointment, rather than the election, of attorneys general and district attorneys, charged that the latter especially came into office largely through political causes, instead of through their fitness for the job.

The experienced observer knows that, with rare exceptions, the district attorney is selected by leaders of the dominant political party in his own county, he declared, adding that in most elections "he rides in on a ticket on which he is by no means the most important nominee."

"His election is, therefore, a default in which the public only seems to participate," he continued. "If he has assistants to appoint, experience shows that they, too, are selected in exactly the same way in which he received his nomination."

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Strike Is Settled On Vera Cruz Docks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F. — The strike against the Terminal Company of Vera Cruz which tied up all port activities has been settled here, although the political situation in the same state remains acute. The intervention of Antonio Madrazo, president of the Mexican National Railways, aided the solution of the strike.

Concessions won by the workers include pay for one rest day during the week; full pay for all union members who are ill or have suffered professional accidents for such time as their disabilities may endure; half pay for 30 days for disabled members whose illness or accidents are not due to professional causes; full pay for the workers during the time they were on strike.

Drive Pushed in Nevada For Farm Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nev.—The Nevada State Farm Bureau has started a drive to increase its paid membership. Mrs. Florence Bovett, executive secretary of the Nevada bureau, is being assisted by R. W. Blackburn, president of the California Farm Bureau, in the campaign, which, due to the long distance separating farm areas, will require some weeks for completion.

Nevada never has posed as a farming state, mining always being its main industry; but the depression appears to have given an impetus to agriculture, and now many fertile valleys, where water is available, are being brought under cultivation.

Tributes Are Paid To Pioneer in Fish Hatchery Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALEDONIA, N. Y., Oct. 2 — A giant boulder by the side of a creek in the park of the New York State Fish Hatchery here marks the favorite fishing seat of Seth Green, pioneer conservationist and originator of fish culture. Fish hatcheries named after him now dot the world.

The dedication of this boulder was held in the presence of three generations of relatives of Seth Green here on Saturday at the spot where his experiments nearly a century ago resulted in a new attitude by the public toward wild life preservation. Two hundred representatives of the Izaak Walton League of America and other conservation bodies saw Horace Greeley Ogden of Rochester, Seth, Green's grandson, pull the cord that unveiled a golden plaque on the boulder.

Among the spectators were James Campbell, 92, who as a boy knew Seth Green; William C. Green, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Alice A. Taylor, of Rochester, children of the conservationist; Mrs. Helen Green Ogden, Dr. Eric S. Green, Seth Green and Miss Mary Taylor, grandchildren.

With a sympathetic public attitude, preservation of wild life today is the task of experts—not of amateurs—Lithgow Osborne, head of the New York State Conservation Commission, told the conservationists. Seth Green, he said, "was the forerunner of those enthusiasts who today are rendering such invaluable service to the cause."

"The balance of power rests with those who try new things and who try them over and over again, even in the face of ridicule and personal violence, and Seth Green endured all those things and more," James G. Hammond, chairman of the Connecticut State Board of Fisheries, said.

Seth Green in 1837, after preliminary experiments of his own, developed the artificial propagation of fish on the Caledonia hatchery site. In 1867, he was called to New England to experiment there, but commercial interests fought him. In the end he succeeded in founding hatcheries there which have since been copied in all parts of the world.

It was not until 18 years later that New York State took conservation seriously and began to appropriate funds for it.

The ceremonies here were in celebration of 50 years of conservation in the State.

Mayor of Cleveland Defeated in Primary

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 2 (AP)—Mayor Harry L. Davis, Republican, four times Mayor of Cleveland and former Ohio Governor, was defeated in the mayoral primary yesterday, a complete count of the vote showed today.

Former Mayor Ray T. Miller, Democrat, and Harold H. Burton, independent Republican, overthrew the administration of the former Governor and will oppose each other in the November election.

The vote was: Burton, 75,034; Miller, 71,856; Davis, 68,753. Joseph F. Gorman, Democrat, had 21,729 votes and four other candidates received a total of 13,477 votes.

Mayor Davis had not lost the city in a major political battle since 1913 when Newton D. Baker, who later became Secretary of War, defeated him in a close battle for the mayoralty.

Mexican Wharfs Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The measure drawn up by the Merida, Yucatan, Chamber of Commerce to urge the Federal Government to start construction of modern wharfs at Progreso was approved by the executive committee of the Confederation of Chambers of Commerce.

France Launches Big Dreadnought, First Since War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BREST, France—On the eve of the proposed—but still problematic—negotiations to replace the naval limitation treaties of Washington and London, France has just floated its first big battleship built since the war.

Most of the new 26,500-ton dreadnought Dunkerque, under construction here since October 1932, was finally floated today. Most—but not all, for only 199 out of a total length of 211 meters took to the water. The remaining 12 will be added to the prow in another basin near by. This is believed to be the first time in maritime history that a big fighting ship has been set afloat before its hull was fully completed.

Early next year, the Dunkerque will begin its trials. Meantime, work continues at St. Nazaire on her sister ship, the Strasbourg, and plans are being pushed for laying the keels of two more capital ships to match the 35,000-ton war vessels now under construction in Italy. Thus France is in process of building the biggest navy in its history, for it already possesses a great fleet of smaller ships and submarines.

The Dunkerque and Strasbourg—conceived as answers to Germany's "pocket - battleships" of the "Deutschland" type, each displace exactly 26,500 tons. Despite their great size, they are expected to attain a speed of over 30 knots, for they will dispose of engines producing 100,000 h. p. Two quadruple turrets, placed well forward, contain eight 133 mm. guns, and these are supported by 16 cannons of 130 mm.

Even counting both the Dunkerque and its sister ship, France still remains within the limits of the Washington Naval Treaty. The French Government recently signified to Great Britain that it is now ready at any time to send delegates to London for "preliminary" naval talks. Actually, however, the feeling in official quarters is that these talks cannot be expected to produce an accord at the present time, in view of the general unsettled state of Europe.

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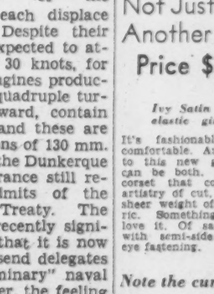

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Government Offers 3-Pointed Defense Of Guffey Coal Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Soft coal, furnishing nearly half of the energy for production of light, heat and power in the United States, is so charged with public interest that federal efforts to secure continuity of its production are constitutional, the Government declared today in filing a brief upholding the Guffey Coal Act.

The purpose of the brief showed unmistakably that when the Supreme Court gets this, or a later case from the lower courts, it will be asked to decide the great issue as much on economic and social grounds, as on the basis of constitutional arguments.

Answering the attack on the law by the R. C. Tway Coal Company and 15 other firms, in the Louisville, Ky., District Court, the Department of Justice further upholds the constitutionality of the far-reaching new act on the ground that 85 per cent of soft coal is used either in states outside where it is produced, or else by carriers in interstate business.

Attack Called Inopportune

As a third line of defense, the Government charges that the attack by the R. C. Tway Company is inopportune, in any event, since the taxes which are protested have not yet gone into effect.

The Government's brief is believed to reveal the line which the defense of the "Little NRA" for coal will take in the issue which will ultimately certainly reach the Supreme Court.

The Government holds that coal is "indispensable to the industrial and economic life and to the health and comfort of the inhabitants of every state and is vital to the national welfare."

Cites Previous Difficulties

The brief continues, in part:

"It is of particular importance to the national public welfare that the distribution and marketing of bituminous coal in interstate commerce be not subjected to interruptions, dislocations, burdens, or restraints. For many years the distribution and marketing of bituminous coal in interstate commerce has been subject (a) to sudden unforeseeable, recurrent and prolonged interruptions and stoppages in the shipment of such coal from the producing areas to the consuming markets; (b) to sudden, recurrent and extremely wide fluctuations in the price of such coal to the consuming public, resulting in hardship and inconvenience to the consuming public in other states than the state of production, and tending directly and substantially to restrict and control the movement of coal in interstate commerce; (c) to unfair and demoralized methods of competition throughout the industry which operate directly and substantially to burden and restrain interstate commerce in bituminous coal."

Due to Abnormal Rivalry

The brief lists 12 separate investigations of the coal industry that have been made in Congress since 1918. From the facts disclosed, the Government contends that the difficulties of the industry are "presently, primarily and directly due to and caused and occasioned by the existence of an abnormal and destructive competitive rivalry for markets between the said several producing areas and between the producing units therein contained."

Competition, the brief says, has cut the price of soft coal frequently below cost of production, and wages "down to a point below subsistence levels."

Summing it up, the brief contends that it is necessary:

1. To regulate competition;
2. To end unfair practices;
3. To fix fair prices;
4. To fix fair labor practices.

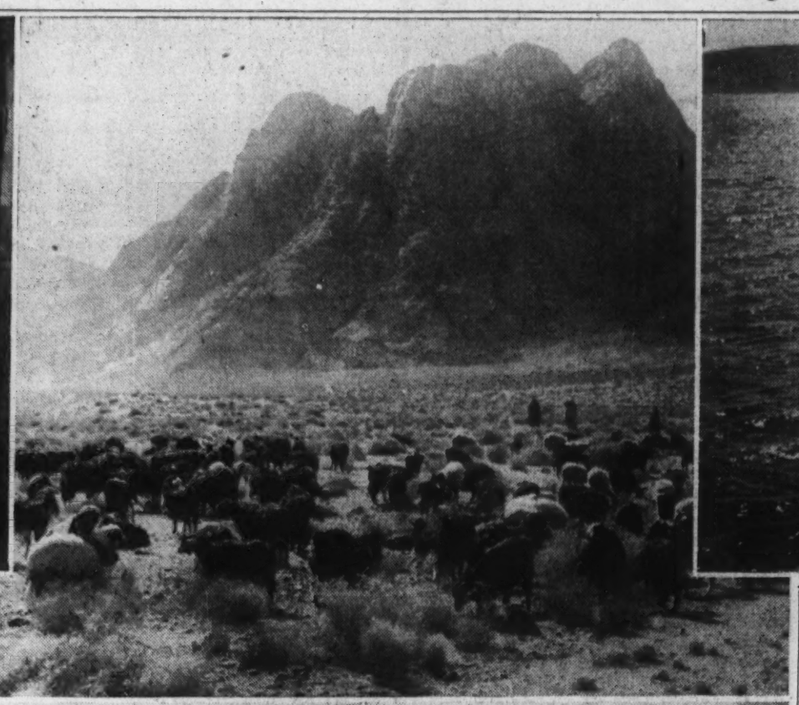
Federal Subsidies Draw Fire of Coal Retailers

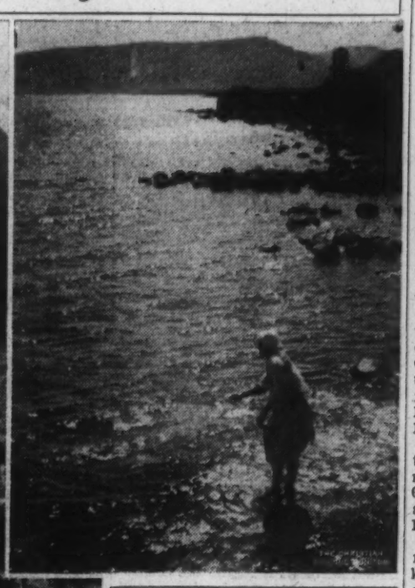
CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—The two-day convention of the American Bituminous Retailers Association was brought to a close yesterday with the adoption of a resolution condemning as "un-American" federal subsidy for industries operating in competition with industries privately owned and operated.

Also adopted was a resolution criticizing federal purchasing agents for buying coal for post offices direct from mines rather than from retail coal merchants in the city where the fuel is to be used.

NORTON, Va., Oct. 2 (AP)—An agreement was signed here yesterday between Virginia coal operators and representatives of the United Mine Workers, ending the strike in Virginia coal fields in effect since Sept. 16.

New Eyes Look Out Over Scenes of Old Bible Days





Photos © American Colony — Courtesy of Harvard Semitic Museum; Keystone; Underwood

The Near East Remains for the Student of Palestinian Days

Upper Left—Street Scene in Jerusalem. Upper Center—Mt. Sinai Towering Above the Plain of Assembly. Upper Right—Sea of Galilee, Near Bethsaida. Lower Left—The Wilderness South of the Dead Sea. Lower Right—Scene in Damascus, One of the Oldest Cities in the World

Bible Originated at World's Crossroad

Palestine, Diminutive in Size, Became Main Highway Between the East and West—Sympathetic Rule by Britain Under League Mandate Opens Promising Era of Peace and Prosperity

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Third of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE stage upon which has been played the greatest and most appealing drama in all times is the country which the Phoenicians called "Palestine." In size, it is quite small, having about the area of the State of New Hampshire, some 7000 square miles. In length, from Mt. Hermon, in the north, to the Negeb, in the south, that is, "from Dan to Beersheba," it stretches scarcely more than 150 miles.

Its width varies, but has an average of not more than 40 miles, a distance which, by one standing on the high places, from the Mediterranean Sea in the West, to the Jordan in the East, may be swept at a single turn of the head. Within this small territory have occurred events which have changed and determined the whole course of human history.

Because of its geographical position, Palestine early became the main highway between East and West, between the two earliest civilizations, that is, between Egypt, in the Nile Valley, and Babylonia, in the valley of the Euphrates.

Land of Ancient Trails

Before recorded history, the trails across Esdraelon, the level plain reaching from the Mediterranean to the Jordan, were trod by camel and donkey trains in the service of enterprising merchants; by hordes of armed men urged on by monarchs in search of conquest, to conquer and possess lands of wealth and power.

Here came and went Egyptian and Syrian, Babylonian and Macedonian, Greek and Roman, Saracen, Crusader, and Turk. Here also came Napoleon to satisfy his love of conquest. But it was left to Allenby with his Anzacs, during the Great War, finally to break the power of Islam, and liberate, from the Star and Crescent, the land, cradle of Christianity, long in bondage to a non-Christian rule.

It seems strangely anomalous that the seat of Christianity, the country whence sprang him who has been hailed Savior and Messiah, should have remained so long in the hands of a Moslem ruler. And now the intelligent and sympathetic rule of Britain, under a mandate from the League of Nations, is bringing to the harassed and poverty-stricken land a peace and prosperity to which it has long been a stranger.

Between East and West

It seems a strange concatenation of human affairs that a territory which is commonly known as the Holy Land should have been the scene of so much strife and bloodshed. Prior to the advent of the Man of Nazareth, this condition may be attributed to its position between East and West. Since the founding of Christianity, its blood deluge has been largely due to the unholy conflicts between pagan and priest, between Moslem and Christian, and, alas, between groups of so-called Christians themselves.

Now under a beneficent rule, the old shackles are being broken, modern methods are supplanting outworn customs, and the lamp of education is dispelling the darkness of superstition and fear. A new sense of brotherhood is becoming felt, and with it a larger sense of liberty and equality.

The Zionist movement has made a strong appeal to many sympathizers throughout the world, but it seems as yet too early to make a considered judgment as to its wisdom and practicality. It is difficult to see the logic of bringing to an area of the size of Palestine, already with a population of more than 600,000 scarcely able to wrest the barest living from a resistant soil, an immigration of 100,000 or more, looking for a permanent abiding place.

Range Broken by Plain

Topographically considered, Palestine presents a unique situation. An elevated ridge, extension of the Lebanon range to the north, runs centrally throughout most of the length of the country. Just below Galilee, however, the range is broken by a low-lying plain, which extends from the sea at Haifa, across the entire width of the country to the Jordan.

This plain of Esdraelon, or valley of Jezreel, has been the stage for many scenes in the great drama which constitutes the history of this much harassed region. It is fertile and now intensively cultivated, much of it by the Zionist farmers. Next the sea, lies the plain of Sharon, an extensive tract, where cultivation of citrus fruits has assumed large proportions. Near Jaffa, ancient Joppa, has been built the modern city of Tel Aviv, child of the Jewish influx.

Above the long range of foothills, the Shephelah, which borders the plain of Sharon, rise the highlands of Judaea, mountains some 3000 feet in height, which form the backbone of the country. To the eastward of this elevation, the land slopes rather sharply to the valley of the Jordan and the Dead Sea, the lowest body of water in the world, nearly 1300 feet below sea level. The River Jordan, resuming its course southward from the Sea of Galilee, itself nearly 700 feet below sea level, runs through a great gash in the earth, the result, no doubt, of volcanic movements of the earth crust in the long ago.

Variety of Climate

The result of these unusual topographical features is a variety of climate probably not found in so small a territory in any other part of the world. The mountainous region has a varied climate, hot in summer, with cold and snow in winter. This is the region of grapes and olives.

The plain of Sharon, with a mild climate, produces excellent oranges and other subtropical products. The plain of Esdraelon is given over to the growing of wheat and other cereals. The Jordan valley has a distinctly tropical climate, with intense heat, and in consequence produces a variety of plants and fruits common to torrid regions.

Industries, apart from agriculture and sheep husbandry, which are of the first importance, have been little developed. Under the stimulation of the British Government, however, manufactures are now being encouraged. A development on the Jordan is producing electrical power for a variety of enterprises, and preparations are being made for reclaiming the immense quantities of minerals contained in the waters of the Dead Sea. The value of these deposits has been assessed at a sum that seems quite incredible.

Course of the Jordan

Because of its contour, Palestine has but few rivers; and with the exception of the Jordan, they are of little consequence, for the most part running dry in summer. The Jordan, as a river, is unique. Starting from springs on the sides of Mt. Hermon, it takes its course to Lake Huleh, a shallow body of water overgrown with papyrus, a convenient hiding place, it is said, for those seeking escape from the hand of the law.

From Lake Huleh, the stream rushes headlong, some 10½ miles, to the Sea of Galilee, Lake Tiberias, where it is lost in the quiet waters. At the outlet of Galilee, it rushes downward in a course so winding, that in a distance of 65 miles between the lake and the Dead Sea, its course is more than 200 miles before it joins the waters of the Dead Sea.

This "Sea of Salt," as it is termed, because of the great amount of mineral held in solution, has no outlet, a fact which accounts for the unparalleled mineral deposit. So great is the buoyancy of the water, in consequence, that a swimmer cannot sink, but may sit in comfort, half submerged, on its surface.

Ruins of Historic Cities

To the east of Jordan, is a stretch of hill country where Bedouin farmers raise wheat and maintain large flocks of sheep and goats. This is the land of Moab, through which Moses led the Children of Israel from their wilderness wanderings toward the Promised Land. Just to the north are the ruins of several ancient cities of the Decapolis, founded by the Romans when masters of the territory.

To the east, stretches the desert of Arabia, across which, for untold centuries, have lumbered the camel trains, carrying to and fro the merchandise of commerce. Now to the north, between Damascus and Baghdad, motor traffic has been developed, and airplanes reduce the long desert journey to a few comfortable hours. This region, now known as Transjordania, is a part of Iraq, an Arab country, set up by the League of Nations at the close of the Great War.

Such, in brief, is the scene of the greatest drama in religion. Here the Children of Israel spun the web of history described in the Old Testament. Here lived a people peculiarly gifted in spiritual perception, from whom, in their search for the One God, sprang him who has changed the course of civilization in greater degree than any other who has appeared on the earth.

Great Sanctuary For Wild Ducks In Louisiana Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Creation of one of the finest wintering refuges in the nation for the swiftly diminishing flocks of wild ducks, wild geese and other migratory waterfowl is in prospect with the purchase of approximately 40,000 acres of Louisiana land, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, by the United States Biological Survey.

Property purchased by the survey is that of the Delta Duck Club, owned by a large group of New Orleans and other sportsmen, and the Château Canard private hunting preserve of the late Joseph Leiter, Chicago millionaire, both in Plaquemines parish.

With confirmation of their acquisition at Washington, survey officials revealed plans for combining the 30,000-acre domain of the Delta Club and the approximately 10,000-acre Leiter perserve into a major refuge.

Proposed improvements include remodeling of the two clubhouses, known to many world-famous sportsmen, and other buildings, increasing the water area of lagoons in the wide stretches of marshes and eradicating "alligator grass" over the properties that in many instances has killed the "Delta potato" and "widgeon grass" upon which wildfowl feed.

Extensive research work also is planned by federal experts into problems connected with the rapid disappearance of the wildfowl flocks that a few years ago darkened the skies during migration periods and which, ornithologists have predicted, stand a chance of becoming extinct.

The new federal refuge will be smaller in extent than the Rockefeller wild life refuge of 85,000 acres and the Marsh Island wild life refuge of the Russell Sage Foundation of 79,300 acres, both on the Louisiana coast west of the Mississippi River. Close to the Delta Duck Club-Chateau Canard area in the same section of Plaquemines parish is the Pass a l'Outre Club, with a clubhouse and preserves, owned by the State of Louisiana as a public wildfowl hunting preserve.

Government officials, in confirming the purchase at Washington, did not reveal the price paid for the two properties. The Chateau Canard acreage was purchased from an allotment drawn from the $3,300,000,000 fund appropriated by the last Congress while the Delta Duck Club property was bought with funds from the regular bureau appropriation.

Landowners of the area report coastal marsh land near the river mouth ranges in value from $2 to $8 an acre.

Passenger Gains Show Firm Basis Of Civil Aviation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—American civil aviation has passed the adolescent stage and taken its place among the established industries of the nation.

Officials of the bureau of air commerce reached this conclusion as they studied the latest reports of passenger traffic on America's 23 air lines and pointed to the astounding increase revealed thereby during the past year.

During the first six months of this year 319,484 persons were carried by the lines, indicating a probable eventual total for the year of over 600,000. This compares with the previous record of 493,484 established in 1933. The year 1934 was a minor setback for the industry, but the month by month increases of the present year indicate both improved business conditions and the fact that the American traveling public is at last beginning to take to the air in substantial numbers.

Longer Trips Taken

Not only is the number of air line passengers increasing rapidly, but the distance they fly on one trip has been nearly doubled during the past year. For July 1934 passenger miles flown were 18,152,700 while for July of this year the figure had jumped to 34,040,925.

The rapid increase in use of air transportation is attributed by Government officials partly to the safety record maintained in this country and partly to the greatly increased convenience and efficiency of transport airplanes during the past two years.

Speed and Comfort

The latest type transport capable of a sustained cruising speed of 200 miles an hour offers a significant time saving over surface transportation. At the same time they have combined a degree of comfort that would have seemed Utopian four or five years ago, with the new high speeds. The distressing vibration of the early transports has been greatly reduced by insulation and use of two motors instead of three—a change in design which eliminates the direct connection of a motor with the fuselage.

Add to these factors the fact that the public has at last come to take commercial flying for granted and you have the reason why commercial aviation is no longer a struggling and uncertain industry. With the number of passengers carried climbing by the thousands each month—July saw an increase of more than 10,000 over June—it is an established industry with a certain future.

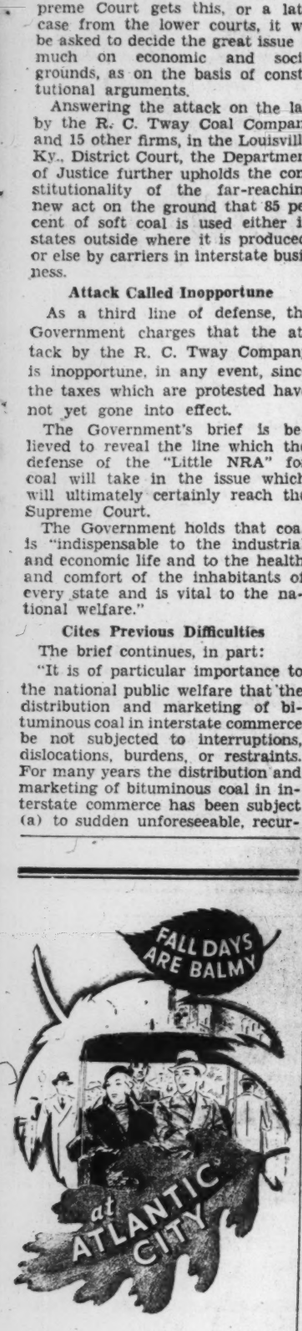
New York Assessed At $15,952,747,571

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—New York City today represents $15,952,747,571 in "golden earth" and structures thereon, according to tentative assessment figures for 1936 made public by the Board of Taxes and Assessments. Exempt property totals $3,459,490,290.

The figures, which indicate a $2.63 tax rate for next year, mark an increase of $100,640 over 1935 and carry the notation of "greatly improved" real estate conditions in all five boroughs, with the stabilization of rents, fewer vacancies, adjustment of interest rates, fewer foreclosures and "a more hopeful feeling permeating all real estate activities," the factors of betterment.

Gross reductions amount to $146,571,885, but these are offset by $146,672,525 representing the increase for improvements and equalization. Rockefeller Center bore the brunt of the assessment increase among big aggregations of property in Manhattan with a boost of $9,700,000, and the New York Telephone Company was next with $2,650,000.



Golden days, radiant with Autumn play and bracing sea air. Those who know prefer this over any other season at Atlantic City. Take a few days . . . and take a fast, comfortable Pennsylvania Railroad train . . . the only all-rail route direct to the World's Playground!

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

DRAKE'S CAKES
Guests tonight? They'll love our Pound Cake!

It's open season for Action!

FOOTBALL opens the season...winter sports are soon to follow. It's an action season—just the time when you'll enjoy movie making the most.

Let us show you how you can make an interesting sports reel—with Ciné-Kodak "K." How you can just slip a telephoto lens on the "K" and get close-ups of football action from even a remote seat in the stands.

With *f*.1.9 lens, Ciné-Kodak "K" costs only $112.50; four telephoto lenses available as extra equipment. Come in soon and look it over.

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BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles St.
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield St., Hotel Statler
WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street N. W.

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Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time
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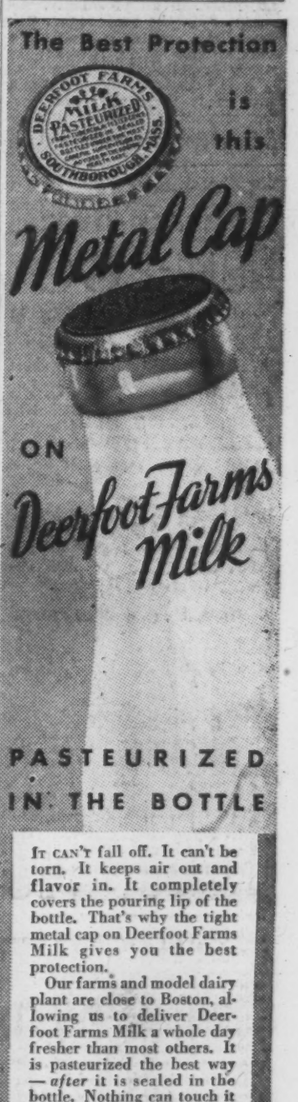

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Our farms and model dairy plant are close to Boston, allowing us to deliver Deerfoot Farms Milk a whole day fresher than most others. It is pasteurized the best way — *after* it is sealed in the bottle. Nothing can touch it till you remove the cap. To order, telephone Highland 1857 or Framingham 3620. Deerfoot Farms Co., Southborough, Mass.

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AND NOW for the first time WORCESTER SALT TOOTHPASTE (U.S. Patent No. 1968858) makes salt pleasant and easy to use

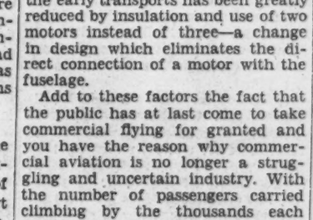
The great value of salt for cleaning the teeth has been known for centuries, as your own dentist will tell you.

Now, after long research, the Worcester Salt Co., *America's oldest refiner of pure salt*, has been granted U. S. Patent No. 1968858 for a salt toothpaste that at last makes salt delightfully pleasant and easy to use.

This new Worcester Salt Toothpaste contains specially powdered pure Worcester Salt, *soft as silk*, plus milk of magnesia and other approved ingredients. It cleanses and beautifies your teeth as nothing else can.

Try a large tube free. Provided you mail this ad with your address, we will send you a large 35¢ size tube absolutely free. Worcester Salt Co., 40 Worth St., New York. Dept. 120.

AN AMERICAN SHIP TO EUROPE



To Cobh, Plymouth, Havre, Hamburg
MANHATTAN, Oct. 9; Nov. 6; Dec. 3*
Pres. HARDING, Oct. 16; Nov. 13; Jan. 8
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23; Nov. 20; Dec. 14*
Pres. ROOSEVELT, Oct. 30; Dec. 26*
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Costs of Relief Boost Tax Rate In New Hampshire Up to $31.70

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 2—Relief costs contributed principally to New Hampshire's average tax rate for 1935 of $31.70 a thousand, largest in the State's history, according to an announcement just made by John G. Marston, secretary of the state tax commission.

The 1935 rate shot $3.10 over 1934 and is nearly twice the rate of 1916. The rate is computed from all the rates charged by various communities throughout the State. It also represents the rate that must be paid by these communities to meet the cost of the State Government.

New Hampshire spent $1,893,929 for direct relief during the first six months of 1935, slightly more than the $1,800,000 appropriated by the General Court. An extra session of the General Court has been called in December to make appropriations to extend relief work to June 30, 1936.

* * *

New Hampshire's building at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., in all probability, will be kept open the year round. The proposal to make the building a permanent exhibition, advanced by Andrew L. Felker, commissioner of the state department of agriculture, found ready favor with the Governor and his Executive Council.

The state building stands at the entrance to the old New England village exhibit at the Springfield fair which is visited all year by thousands of visitors. It is planned to change the exhibits in the building from time to time to feature the state's agricultural, industrial and recreational resources.

* * *

Four colonial powder horns recently acquired by the New Hampshire Historical Society constitute a prize find in that they each contain bits of history written upon them. According to Otis G. Hammond, curator of the society, the acquisition of these horns gives the State one of the most complete collections extant.

The horns contain accounts of the attack on Quebec by the English and colonial troops as well as maps of the route of this expedition. The position of the colonial troops at Bunker Hill are drawn with an accuracy that indicates the familiarity of the original owner with the two events.

Connecticut Old-Age Assistance Law in Effect

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 2 (AP)—Connecticut's old-age assistance act providing for maximum payments of $7 a week to persons 65 years old or older became effective yesterday.

The period for filing applications was inaugurated, and towns began enrolling persons between the ages of 21 and 61 eligible to pay the head tax of $3, the proceeds of which will go to finance the system. First payments to the aged will be made April 15, 1936.

Bargain Fines Imposed For Thumbing Ride

GREENFIELD, Mass., Oct. 2 (AP)—A local campaign against thumbers of automobile rides led to the arrest of Henry T. Macknick, Anthony J. Giordina and Edward A. Tomaski, all of Taunton, Mass.

The boys were fined $1 each by Judge P. H. Ball, who remarked, "This is bargain day, but the price is going to go up."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, slightly cooler, with frost in exposed places tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably with showers at night; moderate to fresh northwest shifting to southwest winds.

Maine: Fair and slightly colder in east and south portions tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, warmer in west portion and probably followed by showers at night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and warmer; probably followed by showers in afternoon or at night.

Massachusetts: Fair and slightly cooler in the southeast coast tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and warmer, probably followed by showers at night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and warmer; probably followed by showers at night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest shifting to west winds tonight, and to southwest on Thursday; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	69	Minneapolis	46	52
Bermuda	76	82	New Orleans	64	84
Chicago	42	56	New York	48	68
Denver	50	80	Norfolk	54	74
Helena	48	80	Philadelphia	48	72
Jacksonville	72	88	St. Louis	46	62
Kansas City	52	66	San Francisco	62	70
Los Angeles	52	66	Washington	48	74
Miami	78	88			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 2.
B—Maximum Oct. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:48 p. m., height, 9.7 feet.
Thursday, 2:22 a. m., height, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:56 p. m.

Wisconsin Man's Hobby Develops $35,000 Business

Milwaukee owner of card filing business made such accurate miniature locomotives, coaches and equipment that there is now a steady demand for them. All are built to scale.

Model railroad building, a depression-born sideline with William K. Walthers of Milwaukee, Wis., has turned from a hobby to a $35,000-a-year business that ranks equally with his more prosaic card-filing business.

Mr. Walthers, who recently went through Boston on his combined businesses of card filing and "playing at trains" with some of his customers in this section, estimates that from 40,000 to 50,000 people are interested in this fascinating hobby all over the country.

But Mr. Walthers promptly disabused any conception that his model railroads resemble the Christmas trains that thousands of fond parents buy annually for their children. No, indeed!

Are Accurate Models

Mr. Walthers' trains are accurate scale models of the rolling stock, track and signal equipment, and buildings along the rights-of-way of railroads in the United States. Mr. Walthers' passion for accurate detail extends even to the equipment underneath freight and passenger cars, much of which is not visible. The model railroad hobbyist can buy either kits which he may build up or the completed models.

And the grip of model railroading extends from the enthusiast who only buys a $5 kit to the fortunate individual able to spend thousands of dollars.

One $10,000 System

In Los Angeles, for instance, Mr. Walthers spoke of a customer, a motion picture writer, for whom he has just finished a system costing upward of $10,000. Mr. Walthers went West as "consulting engineer." This model railroad occupies a space 40 by 48 feet on the second floor of a garage. It is a complete system with a passenger yard 21 feet long, 11 storage tracks and 300 feet of approach track.

The writer, according to Mr. Walthers, has purchased 10 locomotives, 40 passenger cars and 150 freight cars. Eventually his customer hopes to have equipment for 10 complete model trains.

Surveying this prize sample of his work in Los Angeles, Mr. Walthers reflected that 15 years ago it was merely a hobby with him.

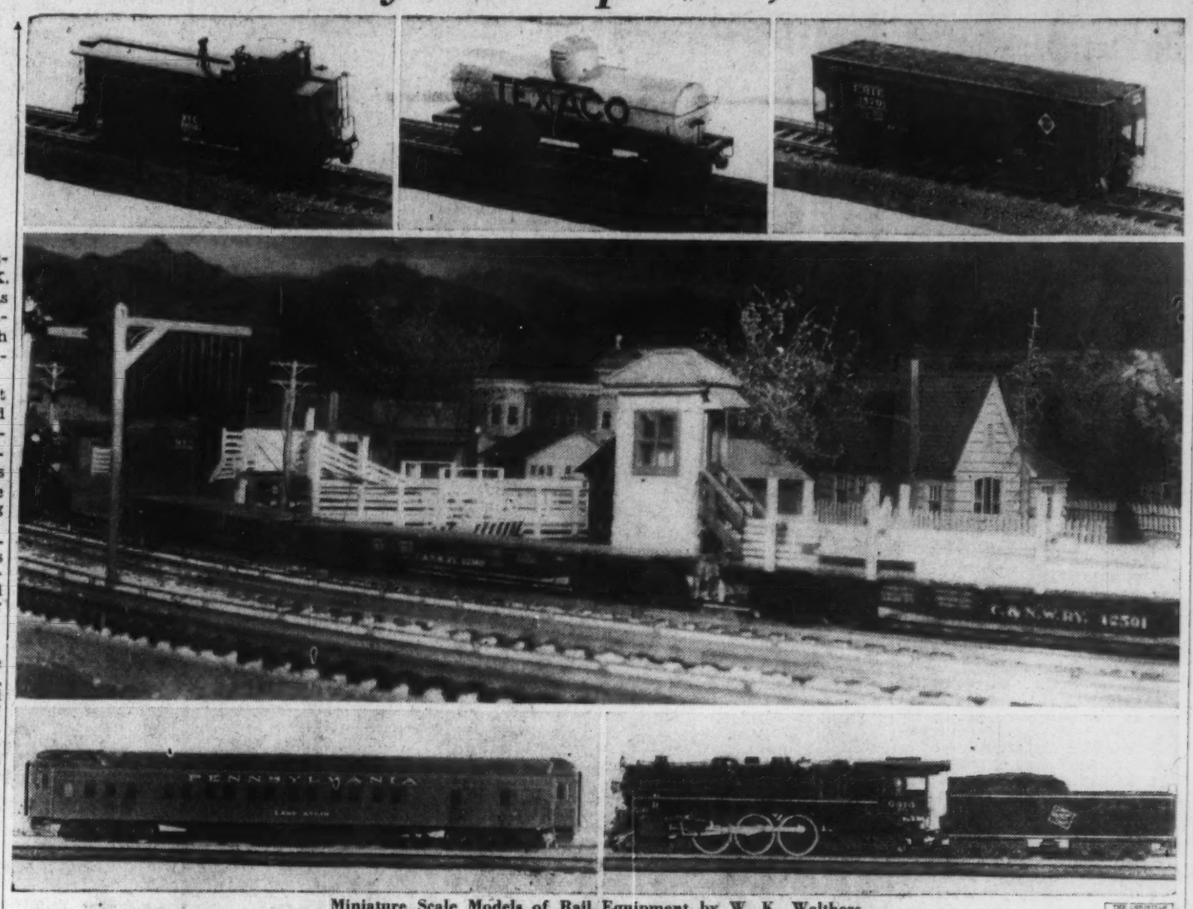
How It All Began

In 1932, with his regular business in the "dumps," Mr. Walthers wrote a book on the subject of operating a model railroad. People began to write back to inquire where they could get kits and parts to go into it themselves. Mr. Walthers acted as shopping agent, buying his equipment from existing companies.

Eventually he got beyond the shopping agent stage when he began to make parts himself that he was unable to obtain for customers elsewhere. Then, in 1932, he started in business for himself and issued a four page catalogue. Today he has bought out his two principal competitors and model railroaders now scan an 84-page catalogue of kits and parts made by his company.

At his plant he employs 11 workmen and makes everything from fabricated parts, dies, tools and even has a printing plant. Only heavier castings are not made at his plant.

With the business of model railroading Mr. Walthers has collected amusing anecdotes. Customers, he relates, often come in stating that they want equipment for their "youngsters." After further questioning the customers "fess up" and reveal that the youngster is only four years old and that they are the genuine hobbyists.



Miniature Scale Models of Rail Equipment by W. K. Walthers

Upper, Left to Right—Caboose, Oil Tank Car, Steel Gondola for Coal. Center—Section of Railroad Set-up Made for Hollywood Writer. Lower Left—Pennsylvania Coach. Lower Right—Modern Locomotive

Conant Questions Need of Teachers' Allegiance Oath

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 2—Though he has signified his intention of complying with the Massachusetts law which requires of all educators in the State an oath of allegiance, Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, again took up the cudgel today against "Enemies of Learning."

Speaking at convocation exercises at the University of Virginia, he blamed troubled times rather than individuals or legislatures for making universities and colleges the targets for hostile criticism. This has always been true since the dawn of educational history, he held.

"But even in tranquil years, tinkering with the education machinery is a favorite pastime. . . . Hostility to learning is far from a new phenomenon."

Recalls Attacks in England

Dr. Conant recalled attacks on Oxford and Cambridge Universities during English civil strife when the more radical of the Puritan element held sway. Quoting from pamphlets of this period, he showed how similar were the views expressed by faculty members during the early seventeenth century to those expressed today with regard to freedom of thought in scholastic circles.

In Cambridge, Mass., members of both faculty and student body see in the oath law a document calculated to humiliate every intelligent teacher. Though there are 30 days left in which to comply with the law, indications show there will be an attempt to gain mass action on the part of all faculty members of Harvard in refusing to take the oath.

May Seek Court Test

A test case may be carried to the United States Supreme Court questioning the constitutionality of the oath.

"True friends of learning," Dr. Conant concluded, "have always realized with what a tender plant they were dealing. Try to force its growth in one direction or another and you may destroy it. Attempt to determine the future of the universities on the basis of a general political or social philosophy and you run a grave risk of crippling them for generations. Demand utility from your centers of learning and you will have sterility.

"To advance learning you must love it and open the doors wide to all who share your passion. The utilitarian test of learning is by necessity too shortsighted."

Mexico City Strike Voted

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 2 (AP)—A general strike in the Federal District was voted last night by 160 syndicates belonging to the Regional Confederation of Workers and Peasants, in sympathy with a strike of theater employees against American motion picture distributors. The strike was scheduled for 10 days hence.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"PORGY AND BESS" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents George Gershwin's American Folk Opera. Libretto by DuBose Heyward. Lyrics by Mr. Heyward and Ira Gershwin. 70 singers, 45 orchestral musicians. Directed by Reuben Mamoulian. 8:15.

"THE ASCENDING DRAGON" (Plymouth). Cardini assisted by metropolitan cast. Mystery play. 8:30.

"POST ROAD" (Copley). Mystery play starring Mary Young. 8:40.

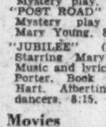
"JUBILEE" (Shubert). Starring Mary Boland. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. Book by Moss Hart. Albertina Rasch dancers. 8:15.

Movies

BOSTON—"Mad Love," mystery drama with Peter Lorre. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. Sally Rand in person.

EXETER—"Dante's Inferno," with Spencer Tracy and Claire Trevor. 1:20, 6:15, 9:05. "The Clairvoyant," with Claude Rains. 2:14, 5:05, 7:55.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"I Live for Love," co-starring Dolores Del Rio and Everett Marshall in comedy romance. Fenway, 2:25, 5:30, 7:41, 10:19. Paramount, 10:20 a. m., 1:08, 3:36, 6:04, 8:42. "Charlie Chan in Shanghai," with Warner Oland. Fenway, 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:54. Paramount, 9, 11:36, 2:16, 4:44, 7:12, 9:50. Tomorrow: "The Virginia Judge," an all-family picture, with Marsha Hunt, Stepin Fetchit, Johnny Downs, and others. Also "The Case of the Lucky Legs" with Warren William, Patricia Ellis and Genevieve Tobin.



FINE ARTS — Conrad Veidt starring in "William Tell" (English). Filmed in Switzerland, 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. Also "Wings Over Everest," "Detectives at Work," and Silly Symphony.

KEITH MEMORIAL — "Top Hat," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers dancing to Irving Berlin's music. 10 a. m., 12:04, 2:18, 4:36, 6:53, 8:44. Preview of "Diamond Jim."

METROPOLITAN—"Special Agent," with Bette Davis and George Brent. 11:10 a. m., 2:02, 4:44, 7:48, 10:28. Stars: Joan Marsh, Georgie Price, Jack Powell and Georgie Tapps present musical review, "Here's Hollywood." Elida Ballet. Sevitzky's orchestra.

MODERN—"Page Miss Glory," with Marion Davies, Pat O'Brien, Dick Powell, Mary Astor, Frank McHugh, Patsy Kelly and others. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25. "Goose and the Gander." 9, 11:45 a. m., 5:25, 8:15.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Broadway Melody of 1936," musical production with Jack Benny, Eleanor Powell and Robert Taylor. Orpheum, 9:55 a. m.; both theaters, 12:15 a. m., 2:33, 4:56, 7:18, 9:40.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Loves of a Dictator," with Clive Brook, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Zasu Pitts in "She Gets Her Man," 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

SOUTH BOSTON THEATER—"Ski Scrapers"; "Country Mouse," novel color cartoon; "Jolly Old London"; El Brendel in "Radio Scout," 9:30 a. m. to 11:30. Tomorrow: "An Old World Garden"; "Make Believe Revieuw," color cartoon; "Papa's Mistake," comedy.

TREMONT—"Moonlight and Weasels," with Roger Pryor and Mary Brian. Ann Sothern and Ralph Bellamy in "Eight Bells." 8:20 a. m. to midnight.

UNIVERSITY—"Ruggles of Red Gap," with Charles Laughton. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25 Wednesday's Child," with Frankie Thomas. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

UPTOWN—Katharine Hepburn in "Alice Adams." 1, 4:01, 7:02, 10:03. "Accent on Youth." 2:44, 5:45, 8:46.

Other Events

BOSTON CENTER OF ADULT EDUCATION—Formal opening of fall term; talk by Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, founder and president, on "The Twilight of Democracy." 3 Joy Street, 8.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION — Meeting, with talk by Ralph C. Lowe of Providence, on "Dictatorship and Democracy in the Soviet Union." public invited. 12 Newbury Street, 8.

BOSTON ERA COMMUNITY THEATERS—"Madame Butterfly," and "Poor Henry." Fanueil Congregational Church, 75 Brooks Street, Brighton, 8.

ERA CIVIC THEATER—Three-act comedy, "Perfect Harmony." Washington Irving School, Hawthorne and Poplar Streets, Roslindale, 8.

ERA BAND CONCERT—Frank Gurley, director, English High School, 29 Montgomery Street, South End, 8.

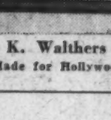
ERA CHORAL CONCERTS—Greater Boston Chorus, William Ellis Westod conducting at Dorchester High School for Girls, Codman Square; Boston Civic Chords, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor, at Hyde Park School Center, Metropolitan and Central Avenues, Hyde Park; both concerts, 8.

BOSTON TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION — Women's Auxiliary meeting, Hotel Touraine, 8.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—Talk by John Crooks, Boston sociologist and youth guidance worker, on "Youth, the Background of a Nation." Music by an ERA orchetra. St. Paul's M. E. Church, Amory and Atherton Streets, Jamaica Plain, 8.

EAST BOSTON COMMUNITY THEATER—Play, "The Would-Be Gentlemen." Norfolk House Center, 14 John Eliot Square, Roxbury, 8.

ITALIAN ERA CIVIC THEATER—Presentation of Mascagni's opera "Cavaleria Rusticana," assisted by an ERA orchestra. Frog Pong Stage, Boston Common, 8.



ROSLINDALE COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA—Masonic Temple, 8 Belgrade Avenue, 8.

Tomorrow

BACK BAY ASSOCIATION—Weekly luncheon, Lieut.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, guest speaker, Sun Room, Hotel Brunswick, 12:30.

MUSICAL AND HISTORIC PROGRAM—In connection with Boston Common Tercentenary, Tercentenary Headquarters, 9 Park Street, 3, with open air feature on Common if weather allows.

D. A. R. MEETING—And lunch, Paul Revere Chapter, Hotel Touraine, 9.

LIONS CLUB—Luncheon and meeting, Hotel Touraine, Castillian Room, 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Guidance in Textiles, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

ERA BAND CONCERT—Walton S. Ives and his 40-piece band, Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common. All request program, 3.

Special Maine Jury To Act on Charges Of ERA Irregularity

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 2 (AP)—Charges of "probable irregularities" in the Maine ERA's former administration appeared likely to be presented to a special Kennebec County grand jury rather than to the regular jury.

Prosecutor Francis H. Bate said a conference Sept. 30 with U. S. Attorney John D. Clifford Jr. assured him the ERA was under state jurisdiction, but that he hadn't studied thoroughly enough the charges contained in an FERA bureau of investigation report.

Meanwhile, Frank T. Powers, Androscoggin County attorney, who received a similar report from Washington, awaited requested information from Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins on the setup of the Maine ERA.

Mr. Powers, who said he would treat the case entirely as he would any criminal matter, declared he had asked Mr. Hopkins to explain to him "the mechanics of the office of administrator."

Mr. Bate described the report he received from Washington as concerning "the making and taking of bribes in the purchase of materials and involves a considerable sum of money."

Christian Science Lecture In The Mother Church

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the Church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, on Thursday, Oct. 3, at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Religion of Progress." The lecturer, Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., of Chicago, Ill., is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

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The 193 Savings Banks in Massachusetts have a total deposit of over two billion dollars held in trust for nearly three million depositors.

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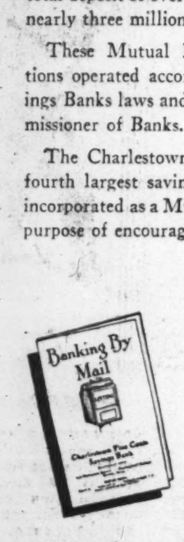
The Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank is the fourth largest savings bank in Massachusetts. It was incorporated as a Mutual Savings Bank in 1854, for the purpose of encouraging thrift and the habit of saving.



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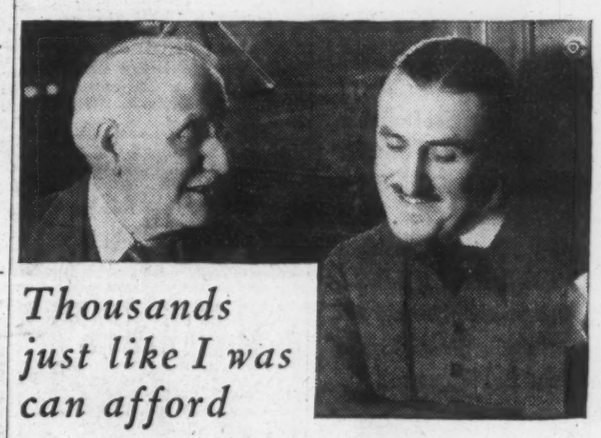

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Boston Day... Scrap Iron, McSweeney, Stickers, Miami...

(Continued from Page 1)

about Wylie Thompson's First United States history.

Kipling's book has long been regarded as a classic, especially for younger boys. Objections to its use in Boston schools came as quite a surprise.

Mr. Campbell promised to read both volumes before Friday and make a recommendation as to their continued use at that time.

Stickers—Drive On Negligent Motorists Opens

Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, announced today that his department will wage a final clean-up drive tomorrow, Friday and Saturday against Massachusetts motorists who haven't obtained inspection stickers.

Under the law, all vehicles were supposed to have inspections made of brakes, lights and other safety equipment before Oct. 1. Mr. Goodwin had begun to stop motorists who did not have the stickers as early as Sept. 16, warning them to comply with the law which states that inspections must be made twice a year, during the months of May and September.

Miami—Its Committee Of 100 Gathers in Boston

Many wealthy Americans—besides prominent figures in the political, literary and journalistic world—were arriving in Boston today for the sixteenth annual northern meeting of Miami's famed "Committee of 100." The meeting and banquet will take place tomorrow evening at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Chief speakers will be: Alfred E. Smith, former New York Governor; Gordon McCreagh, for five years adviser to Haile Selassie; Senator David I. Walsh and former Senator George H. Moses, Governor Brann and former Governor Ely, and Robert Fechner, CCC chief.

During many a winter, those who will be present tomorrow evening have at one time or another attended the regular Tuesday evening meetings held at Miami. Once a year, the scene of festivities is shifted to the North. In 1934, the banquet was held in Rochester, N. Y.

The organization was originally formed for the purpose of keeping Miami an exclusive winter resort. However, economic ups and downs have somewhat upset the worthy ideal of the initiating group. Many of Miami's elegantly landscaped estates with their beautiful buildings have had to be abandoned, although recent winters have brought improved tourist conditions.

So, today an unusual number of business bigwigs, social leaders and others prominent in national life were registering at the Copley-Plaza.

Steam—Old Railroad Men Still Bet on It

Veteran railroaders in the service of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad chuckled all last week over one of the unheralded exploits of the road and the gist of their remarks was: "Steam is still pretty good."

Basis for their comment was the fact that the New Haven's streamlined Comet Boston-Providence train, was run into the repair shop, as must all trains, streamlined or not, for periodic inspection and overhauling. Not having another streamliner to take the Comet's place, the road substituted a 25-year-old "high wheeler" passenger locomotive on the Comet's regular runs, hooked two of the road's lightweight streamlined and air-conditioned coaches behind it. The veteran locomotive with its modern coaches bettered the streamliner's time between the Hub and Providence.

Foster—Attacks High Finance Company Rates

Reputed exhorbitant charges of some Massachusetts finance companies came under fire today as Dr. William T. Foster, representing the Governor's special committee on consumer credit, urged new control legislation. He denied assertions of finance firms that competition within business made regulations concerning rates unnecessary. He reported numerous complaints said to have been made to the Better Business Bureau concerning high interest charges.

Dr. Foster said that abundant evidence of abuses not covered by present laws have been uncovered.

It was noted that his attack on finance concerns followed closely upon the heels of Attorney General Paul A. Dever's action yesterday in obtaining a court order that 44 Massachusetts collection agencies and automobile organizations cease the practice of law.

Observers, piecing the moves together, decided that Governor Curley has opened a definite campaign to protect small borrowers from unfair practices.

'No Liquor'—Copley Square Hotel Is Reopened

Boston's historic Copley Square Hotel was open today after an official banquet last night—a hotel to feature "No Liquor Sold or Served." Other cities have witnessed the success of similar ventures but this is the first in Boston to make a feature of the alcohol issue.

For months carpenters, decorators, plumbers, electricians and a host of other workers have been renovating the old hotel. Famous in the past for its political and other associations, the Copley Square was to blossom forth in fresh colors. So much faith had the renovating corporation in the possibilities of a quiet, "home" hotel, that they poured approximately $250,000 into the building.

More than 200 guests attended last night's dinner served by the Patten Restaurant Company, which is to provide restaurant service. George M. Coleman, president of the Ford Hall Forum, acted as master of ceremonies and introduced representatives of Governor Curley and Mayor Mansfield. Harrison M. Lakin, a former member of the American consular service in the Far East and Africa, told of his experiences in Ethiopia.

The hotel is now owned and operated by the Bennington Corporation, whose officers are H. C. Thornton, William M. Breed, J. Alan Hodder, John B. Breese and Charles W. Rowell. The hotel is being managed by Edward B. Hanson, veteran Boston hotel man.

CCC—New England Enrollment Cut 3000

Coincident with the long-time plan recently announced for the CCC, Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, commanding the first corps area, said today that the forest army's ranks were to be materially reduced.

Nationally, the CCC enrollment will drop from 600,000 to 500,000. New England's strength will be reduced from 36,000 to 33,000. This area's reduction is effective at once, said General Conner.

The plan is apparently to bring the national enrollment to its original number—300,000—by June 30, 1936, he explained.

With the expiration of the fourth six-month enrollment period, 7000 CCC men were discharged last night in New England. The total enrollment is now 24,000.

Motor Plates—Calls For Low Numbers in Order

Motorists whose registration plates number from 10,001 to 100,000 are warned that if they want the same number as they had last year, this is the month to send in their applications. As a matter of fact, the actual period is from Oct. 7 to Nov.2.

It isn't necessary to write a formal request to the registry. Just give the 1935 number in answer to Question 7 on the application blank.

Harvard—It Lists Occupations of Fathers

"What does his father do?"

Harvard University, today, sends about 900 answers to this perennial question in business and social life.

What do the fathers of Harvard's 900-odd freshmen do? Here are some of the more unusual occupations:

Big game hunter, detective, governor, milkman, proprietor of a Turkish bath, pawnbroker, baker, swimming coach, logger, state supreme court justice, federal co-ordinator of transportation, paving cutter, cabinet maker, cartoonist, ship cleaner, radio announcer, retired U. S. Navy rear admiral, auctioneer, weaver, post-office superintendent and hockey coach.

Of course there is the usual number of sons whose fathers are corporation heads, lawyers, merchants of one kind or another, doctors, college professors, stockbrokers and workers of varying importance in various other fields of endeavor.

Housing—Original South Boston Plan Holds

Residents and property owners, who had greeted with wails of recrimination the rumored abandonment of one South Boston housing site for another, were retracting some of their harsh words today.

For from Washington, through Representative John W. McCormack, has come word that President Roosevelt has not abandoned the original project, but merely postponed it.

The reason that the original $5,000,000 rehousing program was temporarily junked, the President explained significantly, was because so many South Bostoners filed demurrers that the Government was being held up by legal tangles.

So while consoling themselves today that fat sums from the Government might still go to purchase land for the original site, property owners of the district realized with some annoyance that they themselves—or their selfish neighbors—were really to blame for the delay.

Rochester Takes Siren Out of 9 P. M. Curfew

ROCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 2 (AP)—Rochester boys and girls, 16 years old and under, won't hear the nine o'clock curfew siren here anymore but they will have to be home at that hour just the same.

The City Council last night voted to discontinue the sounding of the city fire alarm at that hour after they were told by City Councilman Joshua Studley the blast disturbed youngsters and others who retired early.

But the state law, which requires that children on the street after that hour must be accompanied by an adult, is still effective.

Discontinuance of the signal, a blessing to those whose sleep was interrupted, disturbed others, however. Firemen used it as a test of the fire alarm system and other residents set wayward clocks and watches by it.

Hotel Head

Edward B. Hanson
Manager of the Copley Square

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Monitor News Canceled on WBZ for World Series

During the World Series, the afternoon radiocasts of the Monitor news over WBZ will be canceled. In case of rain causing postponement of the World Series, the Monitor news will be radiocast, as previously scheduled, at 2 p. m., eastern standard time.

Today's High Lights

5:00 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, Address by President Roosevelt, from San Diego.
6:30 WNAC, From the Governor's Office: talk by Richard D. Grant.
6:35 WAAB, "Vanished Voices"; Novelty historical sketch.
8:00 WBZ, "Rendezvous"; Irene Bordoni; Jane Williams; trio; orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Burns and Allen; Ted Husing; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, "Music for Today"; Morton Gould, composer-pianist; soloists.
9:00 WNAC, Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "John Charles Thomas and His Neighbors"; dramatic and musical.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB, "Ten Million Jobless," Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.
9:30 WBZ, Warden Lawes in "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; sketch; orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, Committee on Religious Life in Nation's Capital: addresses, Cordell Hull, and others.
10:00 WEEI, Frank Crumit; Conrad Thibault; Georgia Burke, actress; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ, Ray Noble and his orchestra; soloists.
10:30 WEEI, "Stones of History"; dramatic sketch.

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Address, President Roosevelt, San Diego	Address, President Roosevelt	Address, President Roosevelt	Sports Matinee
5:15				Sports Matinee
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sports Matinee
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Soloist; news	Dick Tracy sketch.	Og, Son of Fire
6:00	"Supper Show"	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	String ensemble	News; feature	Sport comment	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News ;features	Music; speaker	State House talk	Report; "Vanished
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Popeye" sketch	Soloist; quartet	Voices," sketch
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Healy Stamp Cluo	"Uncle Ezra"	Music; features	Jerry Cooper; or.
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; orch.	Eddie Dooley
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	Political talk	Boake Carter, news	Alexander's Orch.
8:00	"Rendezvous"; solo-	"One Man's Fam-	Quartet; feature	Master of Mystery;
8:15	ists; vocal trio; orch.	ily," dramatic sk.	Political talk	dramatic sketch.
8:30	"House of Glass";	String or.; soloists	Burns and Allen;	'Music for Today';
8:45	sketch; orchestra	Soloists; orchestra	Ted Husing; orch.	Morton Gould
9:00	'John Charles Thomas	Town Hall To-	Lily Pons; chorus;	News Service
9:15	and His Neighbors'	night: Fred Allen	Kostelanetz Orch.	Heywood Broun
9:30	"20,000 Years in Sing	and company; so-	Political talk	'Ten Million Job-
9:45	Sing," sketch	loists; orchestra	Political talk	less,' Gen. J'hns'n
10:00	Com'tee on Religious	Frank Crumit; so-	Gluskin's Orch.	Harold Stokes and
10:15	Life; speakers	loists; orchestra	Political talk	WGN Dance Or-
10:30	"Stones of History";	Ray Noble and	Dramatized news	chestra; soloists;
10:45	dramatic sketch	his orchestra	Spotlight Revue	Roy Atwell
11:00	Reports; Joe Rines	Forecasts; news	News Service	Dailey's Orchestra
11:15	and his orchestra	Sports; music	McCoy's Orchestra	"Public Opinion"
11:30	Luigi Romanelli and	NBC dance music	Eddie Elkins and	"Six-Gun Justice";
11:45	his orchestra	NBC organist	his orchestra	dramatic sketch

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WAAB, Plymouth Motorcar Conference of the Air; Lowell Thomas; Amos 'n' Andy; Lou Holtz; Tom Howard; Grand Duchess Marie; Boake Carter; orch.

After Luncheon

1:15 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, Second game World Series, Detroit-Chicago, from Detroit.
2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News" (if weather postpones baseball game).

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Nickelodeon"; comedy; songs; melodrama.
8:00 WAAB, Little Symphony Orchestra, Phillip James, conductor; Verna Osborne, soprano.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Hour; Franchot Tone; Reginald Gardner; Tom Howard.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WNAC, Grete Stueckgold, soprano; concert orchestra, William Daly, conductor.
8:45 WBZ, Talk, Hendrik Willem Van-Loon, geographer.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WAAB, "Tom Terriss, the Adventurer"; talk and sketches.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WBZ, Roy Shields and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, "To Arms for Peace"; talk, Senator Gerald Nye; sketch; Paul Robeson, baritone; Deems Taylor; chorus; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; Edith Mason, soprano.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Ernest Hutcheson; Sheila Barrett; Morton Downey; Ruth Brent.
10:00 WAAB, Orville Knapp and his orchestra; soloists.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.

Maine Gets Setback In First Test On Coin Slot Machines

BANGOR, Maine, Oct. 2 (AP)—One of the first test cases to reach Maine lower courts as a result of Attorney General Clyde R. Chapman's ruling that coin slot machines were illegal if used for gambling, resulted today in acquittal of a Bangor respondent and the return of a seized machine.

The case was presented in Municipal Court here by agreement between the owners of such devices and the police department.

Myer Miller was the respondent, a punch board representing the World Series being used as the alleged gambling device. It was seized by Chief of Police Thomas I. Crowley, and presented in court, its operation being demonstrated there. Chief Crowley testified that Thomas McGrath was operating the machine when seized, but there was no delivery of slugs, coins or tokens.

Judge Clinton C. Stevens ruled that there was no evidence to show that the machine was a gambling device, in the absence of testimony that it was so employed, and ordered the discharge of the respondent.

Auto Fatalities Cut By September Safety Drive in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 2 (AP)—Michael A. Connor, State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, hailed September today as a "Safety month" in fact as well as in name, asserting that there were but 24 automobile fatalities in that periood as against 64 in the corresponding month last year.

"We registered the lowest September traffic fatality in 10 years," said the commissioner in his regular report.

The month was set aside by the motor vehicle chief to stress the year-round traffic accident prevention program.

The commissioner pointed to the 1015 traffic accidents during September as against 1509 during the same month in 1934 to show that steps were being taken in the right direction. Injuries dropped also, with a total of 759 against 1373.

"A real achievement has been attained and I am confident," the commissioner said, "Connecticut is going to continue the improvement so that the final quarter of 1935 will be such a safe driving period as to attract national attention."

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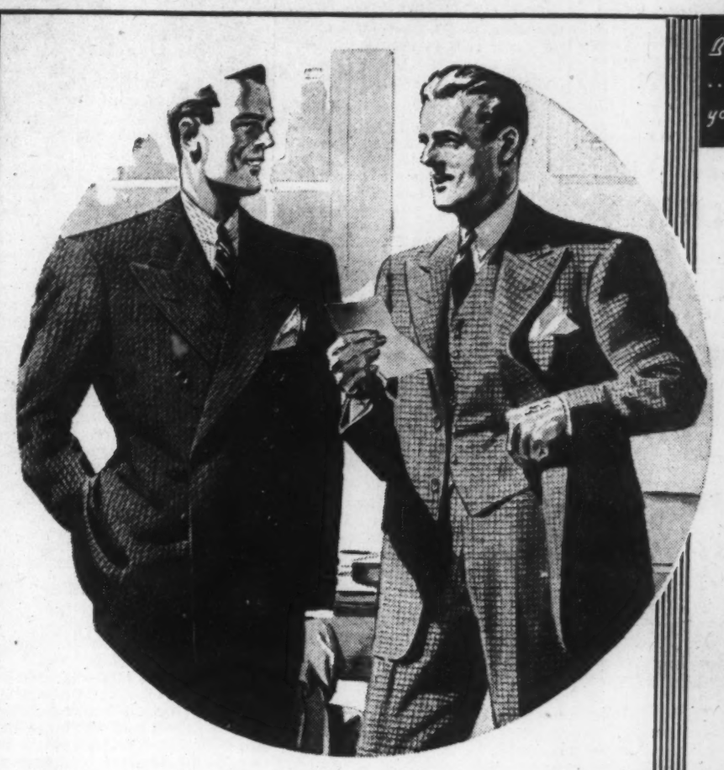

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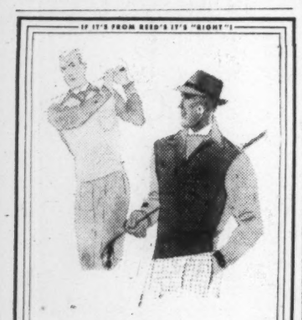

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Italian Forces Are Over Border, Emperor Wires

(Continued from Page 1)

hind this army. Because the blackest of injustices is being attempted against them, that of taking from them their place in the sun. When in 1915 Italy threw in her fate with that of the Allies, how many cries of admiration, how many promises.

But, after the common victory, which cost Italy 600,000 dead, 400,000 lost, 1,000,000 wounded, when peace was being discussed around the table, only the crumbs of a rich colonial booty were left for us to pick up. For 13 years we have been patient while the circle tightened around us at the hands of those who wish to suffocate.

We have been patient with Ethiopia for 40 years. It is enough now.

Doubts Support of Sanctions

The League of Nations instead of recognizing the rights of Italy dares talk of sanctions, but until there is proof to the contrary I refuse to believe that the real people of France will join the supporting sanctions against Italy. Six hundred thousand dead whose devotion was so heroic that the enemy commander justly admired them, those fallen, would now turn in their graves.

And until there is proof to the contrary, I refuse to believe that the real people of Britain will want to spill blood and send Europe into a catastrophe for the sake of a barbarian country, unworthy of ranking among civilized nations. Just the same, we cannot afford to overlook the possible developments of tomorrow.

To economic sanctions, we shall answer with our discipline, our spirit of sacrifice, our obedience, to military sanctions, we shall answer with acts of war.

Resists European War

A people worthy of their past and their name cannot and never will take a different stand. Let me repeat, in the most categorical manner, the sacred pledge which I make at this moment before all the Italians gathered together today, that I should do everything in my power to prevent a colonial conflict from taking on the aspect and weight of a European war.

This conflict may be attractive to certain minds which hope to avenge their desecrated temples through this new catastrophe. Never, as at this historical hour, have the people of Italy revealed such force of character; and it is against this people, to which mankind owes its greatest conquest. This people of heroes, of poets, of saints or navigators, of colonizers that the world dares threaten sanctions.

Italy! Italy! Entirely and universally Fascist. The Italy of the black shirt revolution, rise to your feet, let the cry of your determination rise to the skies and reach our soldiers in East Africa. Let it be a comfort to those who are about to fight. Let it be an encouragement to our friends, and a warning to our enemies. It is the cry of Italy which goes beyond the mountains and the seas out into the great big wall. It is the cry of justice and of victory.

Small Landholders In Scotland Earning Profitable Incomes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — Many Scottish small landholders are making a profitable living, it is shown by the report of the Scottish Board of Agriculture after an inquiry into the economic position of 201 small holdings.

During the year 1933-34, 29 holdings earned more than £200 per annum, 161 earned anything up to £300, while only 11 failed to earn a profit at all. Pigs, poultry and market gardening brought the largest profits. Capital invested varied from £200 to £1000.

Good management and hard work are essential if the small holding is to pay according to the report, but the life is said to offer occupations, variety than most city ocupations, and many of the men who have gone on to the land would not return to their old occupations. If the Government established more holdings, it is thought that many would be anxious to make use of them.

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Why Italy Is Prepared to Challenge Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

Mussolini and the British, and that Il Duce's diplomatic activity of these 13 years has not failed to include an assumption that Britain and Italy might one day find themselves in opposite camps.

Significant Instances

It would take too long to cite all the facts. I will touch briefly on a few instances which are, however, significant:

1. In the year 1922, when he had been in power only a few weeks, Signor Mussolini proposed, through the columns of his newspaper, the Popolo d'Italia, the conclusion of a Mediterranean Pact between the principal Mediterranean countries, with the explicit exclusion of Britain. His first thought in international policy was therefore hostile to England. Nobody today seems to remember this very significant move which, though unofficial, had revealed Il Duce's feelings toward Britain.

2. The Corfu incident, when Signor Mussolini was forced by British pressure to evacuate the island, must have had a decisive influence in determining in Il Duce an anti-British attitude. It was a diplomatic defeat which Il Duce still remembers. All those with whom I have talked have confirmed that Signor Mussolini is still very bitter about the Corfu incident, even though the whole Italian people have completely forgotten the unpleasant affair.

3. A very recent instance illustrates how deep is Signor Mussolini's resentment against England. A few weeks ago Il Duce received the president of a French association named after Joan of Arc, who offered to erect in Rome a monument to the French heroine. Signor Mussolini liked the idea and gave orders that the monument should be unveiled in April next. When talking of the ideal represented by Joan of Arc, Signor Mussolini ended his remarks by saying: "Never forget, you Frenchmen, that Jeanne d'Arc was burnt by the British."

4. The campaign pursued by Signor Mussolini for the revision of the treaties had as its principal object the bringing up for consideration colonial questions and the redistribution of mandates, thus to take away from England a part of her overseas possessions.

5. It is likewise clear that the two great 35,000-ton battleships which Italy is now building are meant to strengthen the Italian fleet in respect to the British fleet. In nearly every case Italian naval maneuvers have been carried out on the pre-supposition of a naval war with England.

6. The entire Fascist governing class, with Signor Mussolini at their head, is persuaded that the British Empire is decadent and that today England could not, by herself alone, face a conflict with any other great European power without the gravest risks. I have the best authority for stating that the whole plan for Italian expansion projected by Mussolini is based on the aggrandizement of Italy at the expense of England and of England alone.

African Supremacy

It is Italy's intention, after she has conquered Ethiopia, to follow the French example and raise a strong colonial army, formed of native troops. With an army of at least 1,000,000 black troops Italy, it is believed, would be in a position, in a not too distant future, to command the whole area around the Red Sea. The British route to India would thus be seriously threatened and a deadly blow dealt to the security of the British Empire.

All this may seem fantastic. It is impossible to say how deeply these considerations may influence an ultimate Italian policy. They may change if Italy should find that it had underrated the strength of the British position, or the scope of the coalition which might be brought together in support of a British-led move definitely to implement the peace provisions of the League Covenant.

Yet the important part of these observations which I have listed above is that they accurately express the present Fascist viewpoint. More, they illuminate the philosophy on which the Italian sentiment of the moment appears based.

Light

The Ethiopian question has thrown a sudden light on the Italian plan. This plan, however, could not be developed unless Italy had first eliminated the difficulties which in the post-war period had arisen with France and had placed her relations with France on a basis of solid friendship. This was accomplished in January, 1935. The Franco-Italian accord not only enormously strengthens the Italian position in the Mediterranean, but sensibly weakens the position of England, which up to then, so to speak, drew advantage from the Franco-Italian rift.

Baron Aloisi, former foreign minister and now delegate to the League of Nations, replying to a diplomat who some years ago asked him if it were true that England was bringing pressure to bear on Italy and France to settle their differences so that the three powers might be able to face together the German peril, is reported to have said: "I cannot understand why England is so keen on an accord between France and Italy."

These words can well be understood today. While England considered reconciliation between France and Italy as a distinct gain for peace and European security, Italy took advantage of this reconciliation to strip off her mask and to assume an arrogant attitude toward England.

Now I come to the examination of the Ethiopian problem, which I shall briefly describe from an Italian standpoint.

"Italian Empire"

The goal which Signor Mussolini has in mind to reach is the formation of an Italian Empire which should not only revive the glories of ancient Rome, but offer the means of spreading the Fascist idea in the world.

Before, however, making a start on the development of his imperialist program, which perhaps is not yet traced in all its details but which is certainly based on the assumption of disintegration of the British Empire, Premier Mussolini has set himself to settle all those problems which had been left open or had been unsatisfactorily solved by preceding governments.

Among the problems solved may be mentioned the Roman question, Tangier, Fiume, the Dodecanese Islands, the colonial questions arising from the application of Article XIII of the Secret Treaty of London of 1915, the reconquest of the Italian colonies, including Somaliland.

Unforgettable Adowa

One of the unsolved problems was that concerning Italian rights in Ethiopia with which was also connected that of the Italian revenge for the defeat at Adowa. Information from a good source would indicate that Signor Mussolini wanted to face this problem after having subdued the rebel tribes in Somaliland and reconquered the whole country, or rather simultaneously with this colonial police action. This was after the Anglo-Italian accord concerning the respective spheres of influence in Ethiopia at the end of 1925 and before the conclusion of the Pact of Friendship with Ethiopia in 1928.

From the activity that Italy had then displayed along the Red Sea coast, the British well may have become aware of Signor Mussolini's intentions.

They did not like Il Duce's idea and are reported to have told Signor Mussolini in effect, in a very friendly way:

"Instead of wasting so much effort and money in a country so distant from Italy, and where you might easily encounter diplomatic difficulties with the two countries which have interests in Ethiopia, why don't you seek pacific penetration much nearer at hand? What about Albania? The British Government would leave Italy a free hand to consolidate her position in Albania, provided that she did not seek to change the 'status quo' in the Red Sea area."

Thus it was that Signor Mussolini decided to postpone to a more propitious moment the solution of the Ethiopian problem.

Favorable Moment

And the moment chosen by him could not be more favorable for Italy. Having become reconciled with France, and having most probably concluded with her a defensive military alliance, he has removed the greatest obstacle to Italian action in Ethiopia.

British opposition was certainly to be expected, but Signor Mussolini was firmly convinced that England would not go beyond a strong diplomatic protest. Il Duce was as certain as he could be that Britain would not for any reason go to war. The League gave Signor Mussolini no preoccupation as he felt sure that no sanctions could be taken against Italy, especially in view of the League's attitude toward Japan in a case almost analogous to that of Italy. All these circumstances induced Signor Mussolini to decide on a military expedition in Ethiopia.

For Pacific Penetration

The opinion is very widely held in Italian circles—and it is well again to emphasize that this memorandum is an attempt to explain the Italian thought—to the effect that Signor Mussolini, at the outset, did not contemplate military conquest of Ethiopia. It is felt he would have been satisfied with territorial concessions relatively modest in proportion to his present claims, and with large economic concessions. What is certain is that a pacific solution of the dispute was possible up to the moment when the first Italian troops began to embark for East Africa (in February). British opposition to the first Italian demands was the true cause of Italian intransigence. Italian prestige and *"amour propre"* became dangerously involved. Now a pacific settlement appears out of the question. Even if Benito Mussolini himself wanted it, he could not secure it. All his prestige at home would vanish.

Is It Too Late Now?

Further, Italian public opinion is today so excited, so sure that Italy has full right to act as she is doing, that Signor Mussolini could not turn back. A very clever press campaign has succeeded really in convincing the whole Italian people of the justice of its cause and of the reasons for its hostility toward Britain.

Outside Italy it is impossible to have an idea of the strong anti-British feeling which is diffused throughout all the social classes from the highest to the lowest.

Naturally, the Italian people know little or nothing of what is thought abroad about the Italo-Ethiopian dispute but there is not the slightest doubt that Signor Mussolini has the support of the whole Italian people, not only for the war against Ethiopia but more especially for his firm attitude toward Britain.

The Italian people have been made to feel they are absolutely in good faith in their hostility toward England, to believe that England has done a great wrong to Italy and that she is jealous of the new Italy.

A Nation Unafraid

The Italians appear to have no fear at all to find themselves implicated even in a war with England, believing that Italy has the means with which to face the British colossus. All speak of new mysterious inventions by Senator Marconi, of "death-rays," and of the use of certain waves to stop engines in the air as well as on land. People here seem to rely more on these Marconi inventions than on their own military skill to "defeat" England.

I think there is some truth about these Marconi inventions, but everybody seems to have overexaggerated their importance and their eventual application.

Enthusiasm May Wane

But—and this is a most important question—will the Italian enthusiasm last? Will the Italian people succeed in resisting and supporting the grave sacrifices which have been imposed upon them and which they have accepted with the greatest resignation? I have my doubts.

The Italian people is easily led to enthusiasm, and knows how to keep this enthusiasm alive when things go well; but is easily depressed, especially if it becomes aware that the struggle in which it is engaged is superior to its forces. Today it is in such a great state of excitement and exaltation that it sees only the strength of its own country, the firmness of Premier Mussolini, and the certainty of a victory in Ethiopia. They are proud of Il Duce's courage in challenging England. But when difficult days come along, when the cost of living rises still higher, I have grave doubts that the present enthusiasm will last.

Financial Shoals

The country is passing through very serious financial and economic difficulties, and many of the Italians themselves cannot see how Italy will pull through and meet the tremendous expenditure involved in the war with Ethiopia alone. The difficulties of purchasing raw materials are already beginning to make themselves felt.

A symptomatic sign is that the Government has decided to refuse permission for the construction of new houses throughout the country just because of the lack of raw materials.

This has made a deep impression and has immediately produced a feeling that the situation is far worse than is admitted and that the country is moving toward enormous difficulties and far from happy days.

If, too, the African campaign should become complicated by a conflict with England and a British blockade of Italy, I do not believe that this country would be able to offer a strong economic resistance, even if from the military viewpoint she feels herself strong enough to make her believe that she can wage war against England.

Just a Parade?

Should there be a war with Ethiopia, the question arises of whether it would be only of short duration. It is not yet certain whether there will be a formal rupture of diplomatic relations, followed by a declaration of war, but military operations of some kind may be undertaken within a short time now.

Many believe that these operations will follow a frontier incident skillfully staged by the Italians where the Ethiopians will be made to appear the aggressors. In any case, the opinion is widely held that the military operations on a vast scale will last only a few months, and that after the victories the Italian troops will have gained, Premier Mussolini will show himself more disposed to come to terms with France and England regarding the future of Ethiopia.

There is another possibility which cannot properly be left out of account. This is that Signor Mussolini may feel so sure of himself and of his army that he will want to go ahead until he himself can dictate the peace terms.

Britain May Avoid Conflict

Another opinion expressed in many quarters here—both Italian and foreign—is that Britain having gallantly stood up in defense of the Covenant, has done all that could possibly be expected from her to avert a war between Italy and Ethiopia. Britain, it is added, does not want a European conflagration—just to prevent an Italian colonial campaign in Africa. Moreover, it is realized that Signor Mussolini has committed himself too much and that matters have now gone too far to expect him to retreat from the position he now holds; such a retreat would be regarded in Italy as an open diplomatic defeat. In the circumstances, therefore, Britain would not oppose Italian military action against Ethiopia, so long as British imperial interests are not directly threatened. Should an Italian menace to Britain arise in the future, then England would herself look after her own interests.

Similar Historic Incidents

There is indeed some historical precedent for this view. Only events can say whether it applies to the present situation. There is the case of Albania, which I have cited above. And, if one recalls the negotiations of July, 1914, it is clear that British diplomacy at that time was not adverse to permitting Austro-Hungarian occupation of Belgrade, provided that the Austrians would guarantee to keep their military operations within the scope of Serbia. It is true that Sir Edward Grey proposed general negotiations following the Austrian occupation. But England appeared fully aware of the value of recognizing military actualities as a means of localizing a conflict. That the plan failed was not necessarily due to the lack of value of the method.

Italy Counts on France

A further word about France: Apparently Signor Mussolini is sure of French support, or at least of French neutrality. The agreement reached between Pierre Laval and Benito Mussolini in January last seems to be of greater importance than was actually believed at the time, and possibly also greater than that which both statesmen had in mind when they signed it. The army chiefs on both sides of the Alps seem to have taken the matter in their own hands. The recent visit to Rome of the chief of the French General Staff has been interpreted here as an indication that there exist secret military pacts between France and Italy.

France, it is stated here, feels that she can rely on greater military support from Italy than from any which may come from England, and evidently France is not going to turn her back on Italy just on account of Ethiopia, where she has no vital interests. In case of a German attack against France, the latter could ask and obtain military help from Italy at the shortest possible notice. By pressing a button, Signor Mussolini could order the mobilization of millions of men. Could Britain give similar military security to France in case of need?

The Italians appear relying on French indirect support in their African adventure.

Little to Lose

It also must be remembered that many Italians take the view that Italy has everything to gain and little to lose by conflict with Britain. This, of course, springs from the feeling that such conflict is inevitable if Italy is to expand its empire. Whether this view would be retained in the face of sober realities is debatable.

To the detached observer it would seem more accurate to say that if Il Duce is defeated in Ethiopia, Fascism would fall with him.

But the prospects of Italian defeat in Africa appear small. The feeling among the Italian military is that even the dogged resistance of the Ethiopians and the difficulties of terrain are no match for the modernized Italian forces.

The major difficulties facing Italy are from without Africa—not from within.

What Success Might Mean

For this reason, it is necessary to take into account the possible results of a successful "colonial adventure." If Il Duce succeeds in adding Ethiopia, or a large part of it, to Italy's colonial possessions, then the position of Fascism and of Il Duce would become so strong that nothing on earth could overthrow the Fascist regime for at least two generations, if not more. Even if Il Duce were to pass on the same year when the conquest of Ethiopia will have been completed, Fascism will certainly outlast him for a very, very long time. All the speculations that had been made in past years on the fall of the Fascist regime, either on account of domestic discontent, economic difficulties and financial chaos, have proved wrong. Similar speculations on the future of Fascism may have similar results. An Italian victory in Africa would consolidate Fascism for perhaps another 50 years.

Certainly the warlike and aggressive spirit shown by Benito Mussolini on this occasion must not have aroused much surprise. For more than 10 years he has been working to transform his country into a warlike nation, and it was only natural that the situation in which it now finds itself would have one day developed. What was missing to this militarized nation which had been taught not to believe in peace was an enemy. Now Premier Mussolini has provided this enemy to his people. Only the future can fully show whether this enemy is Ethiopia—or England.

Hollywood Stop Watch Pays Highest to Babes

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Oct. 1 (AP)—The highest-paid performers, per minute, in the movies are not Eddie Cantor, Marlene Dietrich or Greta Garbo. They are babies, just babies.

A month-old infant earns $150 per minute for appearing before the cameras. At that time, its salary would total, in a week, at eight hours a day, $432,000. The combined salaries of all four Marx Brothers would not equal that.

The catch is, however, that a baby does not "work" a week, or eight hours, or even one minute per day. Standardized contracts, involving the parents, the studio, and the State of California stipulate that a baby may work no more than 30 seconds a day. The proud parents then collect $75 and go home to await another day.

There are officials at hand to see that these terms are rigidly adhered to. A stop watch is the baby's "time clock."

British Labor Backs Sanctions By Big Majority

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIGHTON, Eng., Oct. 2—With a vote of 2,168,000 for sanctions to 102,000 against, the British Labor Party took its momentous decision in its conference here today to support the League of Nation's penalties against the peace-breaker in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. This means that the main strength of Britain's organized workers, including the Trades Union movement, is now overwhelmingly behind Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and his Government in its energetic policy upon this vital question.

The debate, which has been extended over two days in consequence of the intensity of feelings evoked, has shown that the minority today, although including Labor's most respected leader, Mr. George Lansbury, has been quite unable to shake the main body in its considered opinion which was summed up today by Mr. John Robert Clynes, former Labor Leader in the House of Commons, in declaring that the party must now either share responsibility for enforcing its own long-approved policy for collective security or "cease to be a force in international politics."

Storm of Cheering

Personal tribute was paid to Mr. Lansbury and to the sincerity of his stand when the convention broke into a great storm of cheering when the respected leader of Labor in the country sat down after a speech which was emotional and moving in the extreme.

"I want everyone to understand that it is bitter and difficult for me to stand here and publicly repudiate this big fundamental policy," said Mr. Lansbury regarding the question of employment of sanctions. "I agree it is quite intolerable that you should have a man speaking as leader who disagrees fundamentally with issues of this kind."

Mr. Lansbury stated his own attitude unequivocally when he said: "I believe that force never can and never will bring peace or good will into the world." He added: "I cannot see the difference between mass murder organized by the League of Nations and mass murder organized by nations individually."

Change Seems Likely

Mr. Lansbury's attitude, which is that of a life-long pacifist, opposed to any kind of force, is well understood among his colleagues and does not prevent his remaining in the Labor Party, though it is expected to involve a change in leadership.

Much less sympathy is felt for the stand of Sir Stafford Cripps and his small Left-Wing group of the "Socialist League," who oppose sanctions only because they think the League of Nations as now constituted might misuse in capitalist interests the extensive powers which such action would confer. Here the possibility of a permanent Labor Party split undoubtedly exists. But such a contingency is thought in more responsible labor circles to have compensatory advantages, as the extreme Socialism which Sir Stafford Cripps has long preached has alienated much of the British middle class support for the Labor policy as a whole.

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President Goes to Sea To Map Out His Course

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 2—President Roosevelt is aboard the Cruiser Houston, bound for three weeks' cruising through warm waters and farther away from people and politics than the usual American Chief Executive is ever able to escape.

When he gets settled on the boat, he will do two things. He has always done these two things on his trips. One, purely incidental and simply for occasional recreation, is fishing. The other task is nationally significant. President Roosevelt shuts himself off from the others of his small party, and meditates.

This correspondent has it on the word of several of Mr. Roosevelt's previous cruise companions—for no newspaperman is nearer than three or four miles on such trips, and then only three press association men—that the President keeps very largely to himself at sea.

Ample Food for Thought

Three thousand miles of political surveying across the American continent, atop nine months of severe political weather in Washington, give the President abundant food for meditation. What, in the eyes of observers who closely followed the last few months in the capital, and who have been with the President during his trip, are the essential problems.

First, the fact that things are getting better everywhere we have seen. After allowing for all the stimulus given by staggering governmental spending, any fair observer is left with the conclusion that the American people are much better off than they were a year ago, and vastly improved over two years or three years ago. In Mr. Roosevelt's words, you can read the tidings in people's faces. But all this is obvious.

Not the Same Idol

Second, Mr. Roosevelt's own personal political standing has slipped. The crowds across the continent this time were not the ecstatic mobs of last year's swing from Portland, Ore. They are not the ragged but determined folk who hoarsely cheered Franklin Roosevelt when he stumped the country in 1932. They are people whose economic security is better, who for the most part are no longer afraid, but who are looking at the Presidency and its candidates with a speculative and questioning eye.

Third, from the Mississippi westward, but more particularly from the Great Divide, westward, Mr. Roosevelt's strength is very noticeably greater than it is in the East.

Started at Salt Lake

His first really enthusiastic audience was at Salt Lake City, Utah, and the ovation given him at Los Angeles equals any in his political career.

But always there was the question: What does this mean in votes? Who are these people—this round million of human beings who line the streets of Los Angeles and wave and cheer? For this area, at least, it seems safe to say that natural enthusiasm, hospitality, and pleasure in turning out to give their President a rousing welcome, is a whole lot more impressive than implicit voting strength.

Fourth, what then is the President's problem? What must he decide in his meditations on the Pacific and Caribbean? He answered these questions partially on the way across the continent. He issued a budget statement, delivered a farm speech, and gave a major utterance on national planning and power policy at Boulder Dam, all of which were tuned distinctly to a conservative key.

Edges Up to Business

Each of these commitments pointed toward a desire to promote business recovery, to transfer the burden of re-employment to private shoulders, to get business into such an upward cycle that national enthusiasm would sweep President Roosevelt back into the White House for four years more.

There are "ifs." As has been noted, the increased security and prosperity which the people all the way across the continent obviously felt did not seem reflected in enthusiasm for President Roosevelt. On the contrary, people seemed positively in a reflective and undecided if not dubious mood.

But the problem obviously was not so much one for Mr. Roosevelt, as for his opposition. People everywhere have chalked up numbers of things they do not like in the present Administration.

Does Not Decide Elections

That is inevitable, among supporters or opponents of any President. But it is not altogether the basis of which the elections will be decided. The question will not be for and against Roosevelt, but between Roosevelt and somebody else. A great deal, therefore, depends on who this as yet unknown candidate is, and for what he stands.

But President Roosevelt has at least shown that he is a peerless campaigner, although there were several political slips during this journey, the worst being in Kentucky. They proved the need of a successor to Louis McHenry Howe, the President's invaluable counselor.

Power Despite Blunders

Yet, despite the blunders, nobody could have ridden as we did yesterday, down 50 miles of southern California streets, roaring shrilly with crowds, and missed Mr. Roosevelt's power.

Fundamentally, the issue facing the President is the old one: Shall the national course be directed toward continued experiment, with the goal of a re-made America constantly being neared, or shall it follow the "breathing-spell" line of least resistance? Which path leads by the safest route to re-election?

Which most surely contributes to the national welfare?

These are the questions which may be considered as the Houston plies between the two great oceans over 6000 miles of restless sea, and the President of the United States—in a fashion unique among Presidents—makes his decision.

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BOSTON AND MAINE

President in San Diego Visits Fair and Sees Fleet War Maneuvers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH PRESIDENTIAL PARTY, SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 2—Back to the sea, President Roosevelt today delivers a speech in which he is expected to declare the United States devotion to world peace, and then reviews the major part of the American fleet in mock battle.

After the review, the U. S. Cruiser Houston, bearing the President with a handful of aides, is scheduled to steam south on a three-weeks cruise in isolated waters, through the Isthmus by the Panama Canal, and back to the Atlantic seaboard.

The President somewhat parallels in reverse his cruise of last summer. No other American Chief Executive has been absent from the mainland for such periods, but modern communication makes it possible for Mr. Roosevelt to remain in very close touch with conditions and he occasionally transacts pressing business.

Garner Also Going to Sea

For the last few days of the cruise, Vice-President Garner is also scheduled to be at sea en route to the Philippines.

The President left American soil after an uproarious welcome to southern California. San Diego was out in full force to see him, and most of the people round about as well as many visitors to the California Pacific International Exposition from all parts of the country trekked here to join in a real western welcome.

The greeting at the fair, however, could hardly eclipse the unprecedented spectacle at Los Angeles when a full million of people lined some 50 miles of street and boulevard. Seventy-five thousand of them gathered in the gigantic Olympic Stadium, also called the Coliseum, to hear his address on the importance of unity among liberals.

Of Varied Political Sentiment

It was impossible to assay the political sentiments of the huge throng, and doubtless many of differing political or economic views turned out simply to pay their respects to the Chief Executive. Nevertheless, the spectacle was deeply impressive.

Not at any single point in the 50 miles was any outward sign of disrespect or disorder shown. Indeed, there was no disorder at any moment in the President's 3000 miles across the continent. Extreme precautions of the secret service were matched by unstinted courtesy and discipline among the crowds.

Yet, the line of autos which swung out of union station in Los Angeles straight into a shouting bedlam of humanity carried many anxious eyes, and only when the temper of the crowd had been assayed a few hundred yards along, did precautions relax in any degree.

All Los Angeles Out

Up the Los Angeles financial district went the President under a shower of ticker tape of the best 1929 brand. Along the city's famous great avenues he sped, while the eager crowds pushed from the curbstone to the middle of the streets, leaving only a narrow lane for the open presidential car to traverse.

All the colorful and variegated human types were there, from the Angelinos of the downtown district to the former Iowans in the suburbs, the wealthy residents of Beverly Hills out at the gates of palatial residences, Hollywood's fabulous streets lined with movie folk and ordinary human beings and the genuine color of Mexican, Japanese, Chinese and Italian districts. There was the same cheer of greeting everywhere.

Made Doctor of Laws in a Rush

At the University of Southern California, the President was handed an honorary Doctorate of Laws, as he sat in his car, in what must have been world record time. But the chief honors were reserved for the imposing Coliseum exercises. Filled far up toward its rim, the great saucer turned into a wildly cheering football crowd when the presidential motorcar drove in. While the knot of reporters and cameramen hurried across the springy verdant turf to stand beside the President's car, Mr. Roosevelt, through a perfectly attuned loud speaker system, gave his appeal to liberals.

Every word and syllable echoed in his finest radio manner through the oval, and the crowd interrupted him with comprehending applause at every climax. It was doubtless the largest visible audience Mr. Roosevelt has ever addressed at this length, and one of the most enthusiastic.

San Diego Adds to Its Fair to Make It a Fairyland

Is a thing of beauty as well as a rollicking festival of fun, with light playing a far more important part than ever. Tripper from the North flies down for a few hours' visit and has the time of his life.

By Courtland Holdom

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 2—A fair that is faryland, a rollicking festival of fun, beauty and knowledge—such is America's Exposition at San Diego, where President Roosevelt is a visitor.

When it opened last May, it was officially titled the California Pacific International Exposition, but the snorter name has proved more popular, and seems to fit it more convincingly.

"America's Fair" might be a still better name. Without in any way minimizing its kaleidoscopic aspects, San Diego's Great Show may be said, like a seven-ring circus, to be at least comprehensible. In a relatively brief, if intensive, visit, one may feel he has hit all its important high spots, and depart with the satisfying illusion he possesses authoritative knowledge of the fair, even though in his heart he knows he would like nothing better than the opportunity to revisit it at leisure.

Doing Fair as a Tripper

Of all people, this correspondent must be least critical in reporting his impressions of a fleeting visit to America's Exposition. Aside from the glorious compendium of wonders contained in the Greys Harbor County Fair, which he covered as a cub reporter on a small daily in the backwoods of Washington he had never seen anything more exposition-like than the perennial blossomings at Shepherd's Bush and Hampton Court when he landed at Lindbergh Field the other day to cover San Diego's offering in just 21 hours, elapsed time.

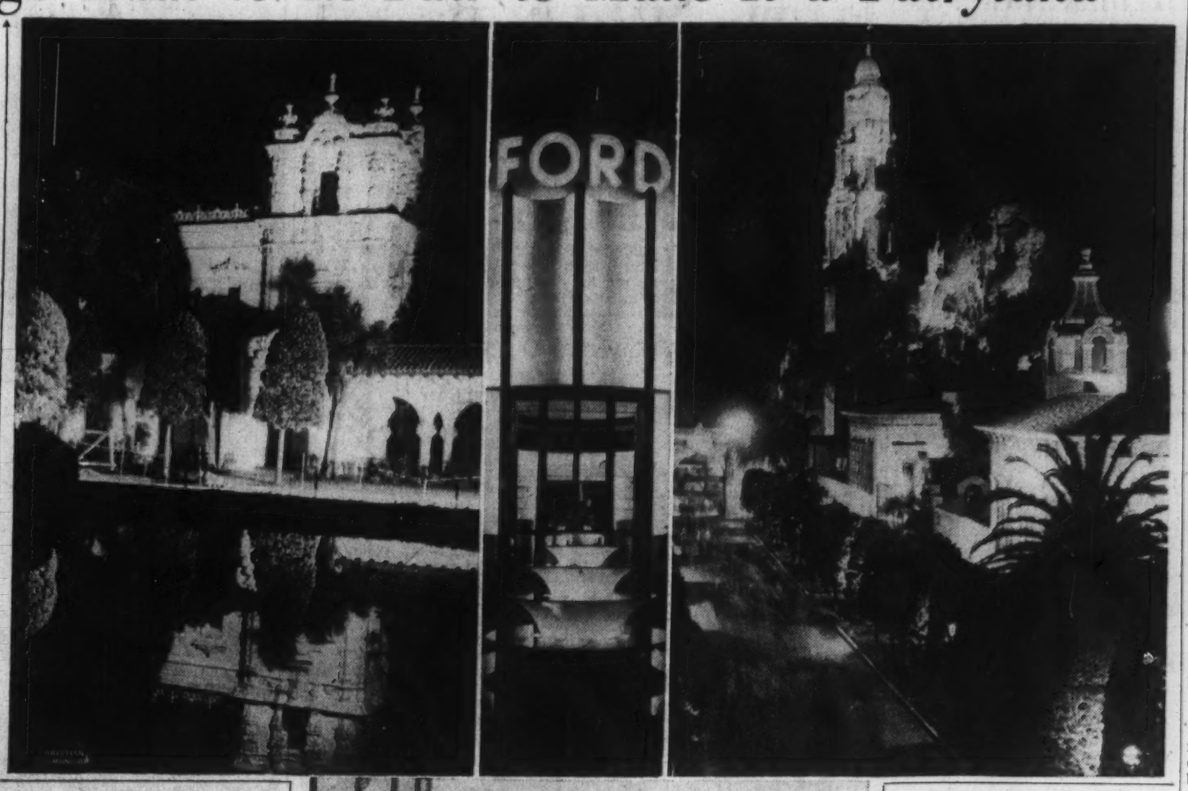
To such an uncritical visitor, several things about the fair stand out sharply. First, the skill and good taste with which the lily of Balboa Park's natural loveliness has been gilded; second, the amazing show which the little city of San Diego has put on with so short a time for preparation and so little outside aid; third, the hilarity and good humor with which "attractions" for the whole gamut of human thought have been blended upon those 300 fabled acres, and, finally, the solid worth of many of the exhibitions.

It Gilded the Lily

San Diego has added to the natural beauty of its setting by the art of theatrical lighting which Hollywood has developed. Balboa Park is lovely by day; at night it shines with an unearthly, shimmering glory. Light has been used not to flood, but to paint.

There are no less than 30 shades of light employed, and the depth of enchantment which the fair conjures is nowhere more apparent than in this: that one soon comes to regard a graceful bough of eucalyptus swaying overhead in a sea of orange luminosity, beside a sister clump in delicate amethyst, as right enough, and in no way strange.

The delicate tracery of foliage standing in silhouette against a glowing, moonlit wall—of 20,000 watts, perhaps—can be comprehended by anyone, but only an initiate of San Diego can tell you that it seems wholly in order to stand beside a great lily pond at America's Exposition, just a few miles north of the Mexican border, surrounded by more than 1000 species of flowers, shrubs and trees, with artificial fireflies blinking in near-by dusk canyons, and watch the reflection of a man-made aurora borealis sweeping the sky above him!



California Pacific International Exposition

Upper Left—Showing How the Light Arrangements Make a Thing of Beauty of the Palaces Devoted to Various Arts and Sciences. Upper Right—One of the Views Along the Avenue of Palaces at Night. Upper Center—Light and Shadow on the Ford Building. Bottom—Large Audiences Daily Fill the Ford Bowl to Hear Symphonic Orchestral Programs

Remains an American Show

Despite its exotic atmosphere, San Diego's fair remains intrinsically an American show, with an international flavor. There are not many other nations exhibiting, since lack of time precluded those dignified approaches to governments which are essential to gain their co-operation. But there is more than enough from beyond American boundaries to keep the visitor busy many days.

Among the exhibitions of solid value, there is little evidence to challenge the claim that Henry Ford dominates the show. His building—greatest of the exposition and yet one of the few of consequence not termed a "palace"—contains enough to keep the visitor gaping for a week. Parts for automobiles are fabricated by intricate factory processes in a great, airy, noisy gallery.

The Ford Bowl, in which 12 weeks of symphony programs have been given by orchestras from the coast's chief centers, is one of the major attractions of the fair.

The Christian Science Monitor Building, near the Court of Pacific Relations and beside the Press Building, is beautiful architecturally, and presents graphic evidence of the worldwide scope of this newspaper. Familiar departments are represented with special exhibitions, while a mural depicting "The March of the Nations" leads up a double stairway to a cheery, comfortable reading room, where the works of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, are available.

The story cannot be half told. The only satisfactory way to learn of the fair is for the reader who has not been to San Diego to go there just as quickly as he can, and see for himself. The fair will remain open at least until Nov. 11, Armistice Day.

First Indictments Against Fischer Are Nol-Prossed

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 2 (AP)—The original indictments charging William H. Fischer, militant editor of a Toms River weekly newspaper, with criminal libel was nol-prossed by the New Jersey Supreme Court yesterday.

The indictments were those returned by an Ocean County grand jury several months ago in which Mr. Fischer was accused of libeling Ocean County officials in articles in his newspapers. Mr. Fischer charged that gambling was carried on aboard a showboat anchored at Point Pleasant without interference from county authorities and with the protection of county Republican leaders.

The state moved to nol-pros the true bills and announced it would prosecute Mr. Fischer on superseding indictments returned by the present Ocean County grand jury last week.

Robert Carey, counsel for the editor, charging that Ocean County "is dominated by a little oligarchy worse than Hitler or any other dictator," sought a quashing of the indictments rather than a nolle prosequi.

But Justice Charles W. Parker, in the opinion, said Mr. Carey's motion could not be granted since by nol-prossing "there is nothing left to quash before us and no action need be taken on that subject."

Veteran Railroader Saw Century's Rise In Transportation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1—Beginning his second century, Joseph R. Jones, retired supervisor of signals of the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the company's oldest retired employee, looks back on a hundred years during which the business of railroading grew up with him.

Born in Harrisburg, Penna., on Sept. 29, 1835, he was in his twelfth year when the Pennsylvania Railroad received its charter. In 1835, Pennsylvania was the only state in the Union with more than 150 miles of railroad track, and the total for the entire country was hardly 1000 miles.

Mr. Jones was in his sixties when the first "horseless carriages" provoked smiles as they puffed along the streets, and when the foundations of aviation were laid he was not far from three score and ten.

His son, Thomas A. Jones, formerly inspector of signals in the office of the superintendent of telegraph and signals at Philadelphia, retired in 1933 after more than 45 years of service. He resides in Philadelphia but regularly visits his father, who having served three years in the cavalry during the Civil War, has chosen to live in the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C.

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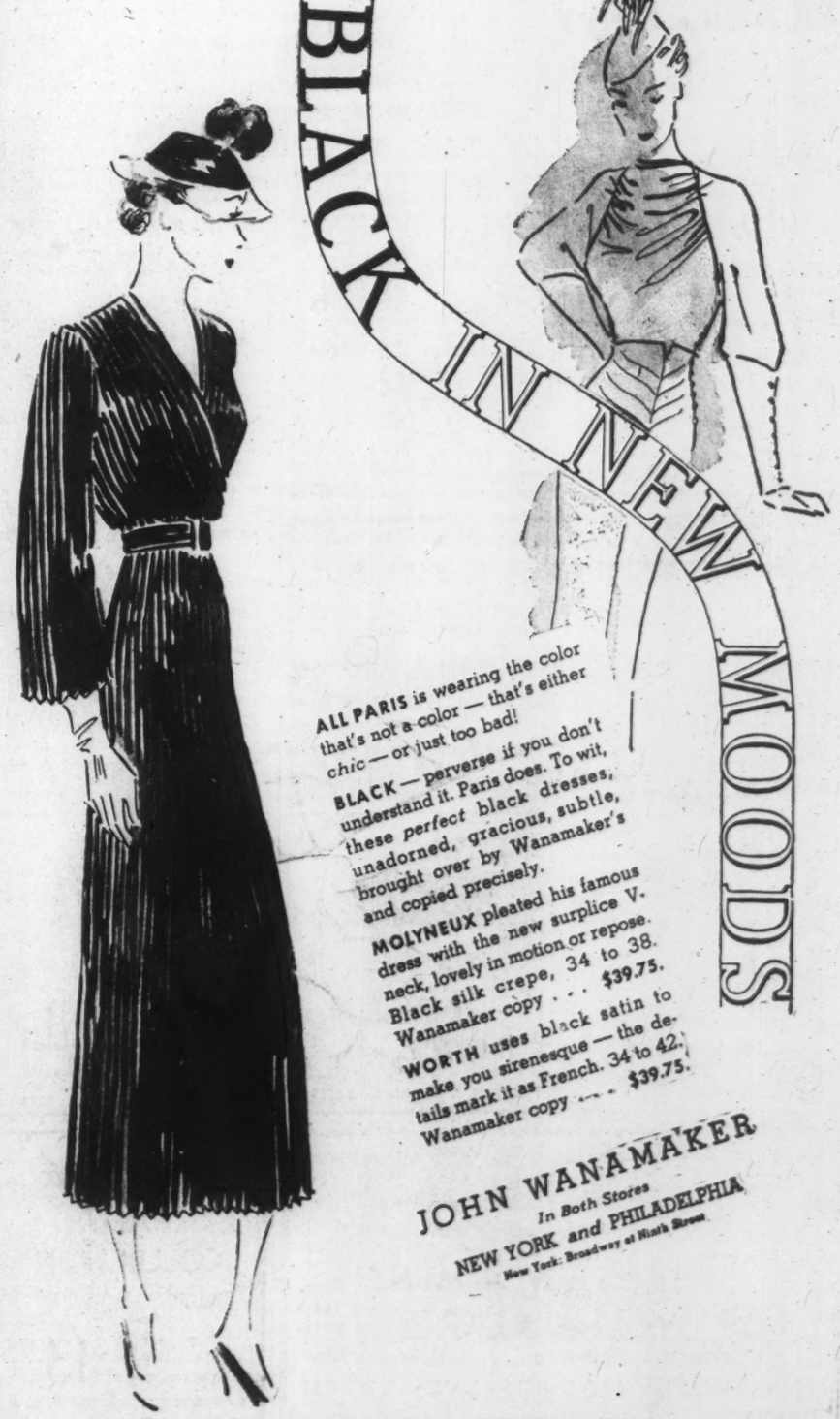
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Open Forum for Homemakers Given at Woman's Exposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—The fourteenth annual Women's Exposition of Arts and Industries has been opened as a consumer convention and all this week at the Hotel Astor there will be exhibitions and institutes dealing with the fundamental home problems of food, clothing and shelter.

Founded as an annual event to show the unusual occupations of women, the exposition has ceased to feature the woman deep-sea diver and the woman plumber, and instead has become a kind of open forum for homemakers.

Camp Fire Girls will pull taffy, Girl Scouts will participate in a cake baking contest and women will compete in making home-baked beans, apple pie, and other specialties of the "native states food contest."

Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, formally opened the exposition last evening in a speech in which she likened it to a woman's organization in the opportunities which it offers for individual development. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. William Dick Sporborg and Mrs. Carl A. Schrader of Belmont, Mass.

The displays include all sorts of things from Victorian jewelry to Mexican paintings, and show some of the community projects, such as the "Toyery" at the Hecksher Foundation which distributes playthings without cost to underprivileged children, and the New York Diet Kitchen which does public health work in New York city tenements.

There is a collection of 300 handhooked rugs from New England, including a stair carpet with each riser depicting an episode in the life of a woman.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, chairman of the committee sponsoring the show, gave a luncheon yesterday and a dinner at night for Mrs. Lawson and Miss Eva LeGallienne. In the afternoon Martha Deane had one of her radio "studio parties" on the stage of the show.

U. S. Shoe Production

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of boots and shoes in the United States increased 13.6 per cent from July to August, according to reports from 909 factories. Total August production was 35,985,487 pairs, compared with 31,681,124 pairs in July and 35,624,360 pairs in August, 1934.

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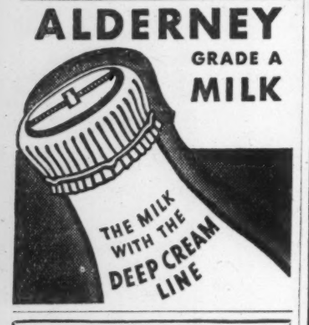

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

eign Minister and the Minister of War reported to King George. The Prime Minister had yesterday spent an hour with the Monarch, who arrived Saturday from a Scottish vacation.

France—American Firms to Escape Double Tax

PARIS (AP)—A new treaty ending double taxation of American firms in France was made effective Jan. 1, 1936, by promulgation in the Official Journal today. The treaty was ratified April 9. American business firms were relieved of a $120,000,000 taxation threat.

Bulgaria—Plot Brings State of Siege

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg.—This country is in a stage of siege today. The Government claims to have upturned a revolt, aimed not merely at the Cabinet but at overthrowing the King and establishing an agrarian republic. A number of alleged plotters were under arrest. Chief among them was Colonel Veltcheff, who, it is said, had set out to end oppression and Macedonian terrorism, and to bring Bulgaria within the community of Balkan nations and the Balkan Entente.

Colonel Veltcheff returned secretly from Yugoslavia, and was seized by the Government, it is reported. Should his liberal faction be thoroughly dispersed by the armed dictatorship, a belligerent policy and more difficult relations with Yugoslavia and Turkey are thought likely.

Long Machine—Remains Intact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—The rigid and useful election laws by which the late Senator Long constructed his political machine will remain intact, the Democratic state central committee decided yesterday. Gov. O. K. Allen was then elected chairman of the committee and national committeeman in the Senator's place, and took up the Long gavel.

British Labor—United Front for Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIGHTON, Eng.—By a vote of 2,168,000 to 102,000 the British Labor Party today stood committed to League military sanctions, if necessary, to enforce collective peace. Thus the Labor Party outdistanced the Cabinet, if anything, in the matter of sanctions against Italy.

The offer to resign of George Lansbury, long-time head of the party, appeared not to have shaken the rank and file in the slightest from its radical League Covenant stand. Yesterday's ovation given to Lansbury was more a personal tribute to a sincere and earnest worker for peace, than a commentary on his antiwar policy.

It now remains for Labor, having aligned itself with the Cabinet in this important matter, to reorient its election strategy.

British labor backs sanctions: Page 6.

Denmark—Government Forces New Elections

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (AP)—The Government prorogued Parliament yesterday, dissolved the lower house and ordered new elections.

Premier Stauning explained that the Government found an appeal to the nation necessary because the opposition would not co-operate on an economic policy, especially in regard to prices for agricultural produce.

Reich—Housewives Short of Butter

BERLIN (AP)—The Reich's self-imposed "blockade" on fats, butter, pork and other food, ordered in support of its self-sufficiency program, was emphasized yesterday as "temporary" by the Government.

The sudden shortage of butter took housewives by surprise, and they are now prevented by the Government supervision department from obtaining more than a quarter of a pound at once.

Wider Range of Sounds Given In Radio's 'Variable Selectivity'

Unhappily a technically descriptive term is being used this year to identify one of the most interesting phases of radio receiver design, the trend toward better quality in the upper ranges. This term is "variable selectivity."

Surely no sales department was consulted before that name was applied. At the best it merely indicates a variation in the sharpness of tuning, to cut out unwanted stations. But since the lay person who wants selectivity believes that quality of tuning is the best thing on all stations, he can't see much sense to making it variable.

Under the guise of this hapless term radio sets are being designed this year to admit a wider section of the transmitted sounds—which means greater fidelity in the music received. To illustrate, we might consider moving a piano through a door only half the width of the keyboard. If the piano were frail enough and it was given a good shove, through it would go—but minus, say the whole upper half of the keyboard. Now some music might be played on the remaining half but it would be nothing to cheer about.

In a radio set about the same thing happens. To be sure the fundamental notes all get through although some of the higher ones are weak. But music gets its character from overtones or harmonics which extend into the upper register or frequencies. Note "A" on the piano is fundamentally the same as "A" on a harp, but any listener can tell the difference with the original instruments because of the overtones.

To get this into figures we use the term "frequencies" instead of tones. Thus from 60 to 4000 cycles is the range of the average radio set. Human hearing runs up to 16,000 to 18,000 cycles. For complete fidelity this should be the range of a radio set presuming the transmitter sent out such quality. But since the average listener is fairly well satisfied with the present range, the extension of that up to the full would probably sound strange and not be liked at first. So it is felt that if the present range could be extended up to 7500 cycles from today's 4000 top, that a happy compromise would be achieved.

This year numerous manufacturers are putting out sets with "variable selectivity," which used with good local stations will mean much sharper and clearer reproduction of music than with sets of the past.

Among popular-priced sets giving this feature are the Silvertone set of Sears, Roebuck—while several other manufacturers of leading lines such as Stromberg-Carlson, Philco, RCA Victor, Zenith, etc., are featuring variable selective sets which really mean better music on local stations where you don't need the selectivity.

* * *

That the British are a more politically minded people than Americans is shown by the schedules of talks which are programmed over the British Broadcasting Corporation during the coming winter. Critical listening to radiocast talks by discussion groups has become widespread all over the British Isles. The B. B. C. consequently has provided ample subjects for discussion, 26 of them, grouped under main headings. These groupings are subdivided into a large number of various individual channels.

A series entitled "The Citizen and His Government," for instance, will be dealt with authoritatively by such speakers as Sir Oswald Mosley for Fascism, Harry Pollitt for Communism, Isaac Foot, M. P., for Liberalism, and Herbert Morrison for Labor, as well as by speakers for the present Baldwin Government, and by Miss Agnes Headlam-Morley on Government in the United States, France and Germany.

There are also again scheduled many other educational talks which have proven their value in past radiocasts. These include the talks to schools on music, languages, travel, history, biology, gardening and nature study. Regional talks on subjects of interest to various local sections of Great Britain are scheduled from various regional stations.

* * *

A radio counterpart of the Pulitzer Awards in the journalistic, literary and theatrical fields, is in the making.

In the belief that radiocasting has reached the stage in its development warranting annual recognition for conspicuous examples of public, program, artistic and other services, a definite project has been outlined in the industry. Tentatively called the Radio Industry Foundation for Program Awards, funds already have been committed, and an organizing committee of 10 leaders in radiocasting and radio manufacturing has been named.

Leo J. Fitzpatrick, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, has named a committee to represent the radiocasting industry in the formulation of the project. It comprises Lambdin Kay, veteran manager of Station WSB, Atlanta, chairman; M. H. Aylesworth, president of NBC; William S. Paley, president of CBS; Burridge D. Butler, of Chicago, publisher of the farm weekly, Prairie Farmer, and operator of Station WLS, Chicago, and Mr. Fitzpatrick, who is director of WJR, Detroit.

To collaborate with the radiocasting committee, the Radio Manufacturers' Association, representing leading radio set and equipment manufacturers, has also named a committee of five, headed by Powel Crosley, president of the Crosley Radio Corp., which owns and operates Station WLW, Cincinnati. Other members of this committee are Leslie F. Muter, Muter Co., Chicago; E. F. McDonald Jr., Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago; George A. Scoville, Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y., and N. P. Bloom, president, Adler Manufacturing Co., Louisville.

Bond P. Geddes of Washington, executive vice-president of the Manufacturers Association, has announced that his organization adopted a resolution indorsing the annual awards plan and is prepared to contribute between $5000 and $20,000 for them. The Broadcasters Association, at its last annual convention, adopted a resolution favoring the plan.

[A Wednesday radio comment feature]

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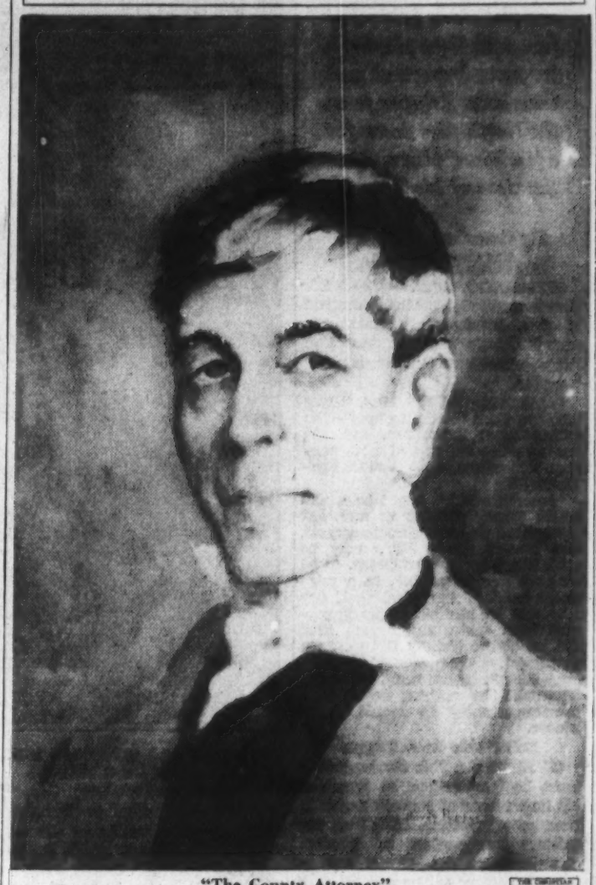
A 'Forgotten Man'



"The County Attorney"

Water Color by Charles Hovey Pepper, One of a Series of "Forgotten Men," on View With Other of His Pictures at the Concord Art Association's One-Man Show

U. S. Backs Proposal For Action Against War

(Continued from Page 1)

Italy's Ethiopian adventure. At the time it was tabled by the League for future consideration in view of the advanced state of the Ethiopian situation. It was echoed more recently in this country by Col. Edward House, personal adviser to President Wilson.

Mr. Hull prefaced his stand for readjustment of raw material supply by a discussion of the progress of the Administration program for the conclusion of a series of reciprocal trade agreements. He explained that "armed camps are not ideal for trading purposes" and that necessarily the war scare throughout Europe had tended to retard the progress of such negotiations as well as the normal flow of trade.

The Prelude to Peace

He insisted, however, that such proposals as that made by Sir Samuel Hoare support the view that there is substantial agreement throughout the world that the economic and monetary situation must be adjusted before peace and security can be assured.

In conclusion, he declared that the American Government is persistently continuing to pursue these objectives "looking to the future when raw materials will be available on more equitable terms to all nations."

He declared that when this stage is achieved "the desire for political changes would lessen and the feeling of security would increase."

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What's Going On In the Arts

Charles Hovey Pepper

THE Concord Art Association is holding a one-man show of oils and temperas by Charles Hovey Pepper. A resident of Concord for many years, Mr. Pepper has helped greatly to advance art interests both in that town and in Boston. An advocate of experiment and the liberal viewpoint, he has not always received the gratitude due him. Without such dauntless fighters for the art cause, Boston would still be in its reactionary position. To be sure there is a good deal more spade work to be done.

Mr. Pepper's pictures are painted with an independence which prevents one from attaching his name to this group or that. His style is marked for broad simplicity, for courageous use of color, for able depiction of beautiful scenery. His subjects have been chosen widely, in Canada, New England, southern France. Wintry scenes, dense vegetation, mountains, blossoming trees are portrayed, and the author has succeeded in distinguishing the varying subjects by peculiarities of tone contrast, or of texture. Often he resorts to a mode which is nearly flat, a silhouetted pattern in which the design results from the emphatic impact of one bright color against another. Occasionally a stark black tree or jutting branch slashes across the surface, introducing a contrapuntal feature.

The subjects, taken as a whole, appealed to us, for they express the good taste of the artist. He discovers lone and beautiful spots, remote reaches marked for their solitude and grandeur. There is invariably a poetic content. Counting among them are scenes of Winter in Vermont, Attean Lake, Lake Fairyland in Concord.

A series of portraits which Mr. Pepper has named "Forgotten Men" introduces a novel subject matter. From old photography he has visualized early types of Americans who cultivated the land, made and enforced the law. Mr. Pepper has informed the types with a strength and rugged quality which he felt they possessed. They are done in water colors.

Some oil portraits complete the exhibition. D. A.

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Going to Grandma's

THEY always went on Number Three. But first there were days of preparation—the buying of new clothes, the pleasant confusion of packing, the excitement of the ride to the station—before the actual heave of his small body, foot on porter's stool, fingers tight on the handrails, from the platform into the long yellow train. He could hear now the conductor's drawn-out "All aboa—rd," sonorous prelude to the joys of going—the rhythmic click of the car trucks over the rail joints; the dramatic stops at stations; tunnels through which the train roared, smoke, the very breath of train travel, seeping into the car; the adventure of sleeping in a berth; and the early rising in the morning to watch the train wind its way through the deep, narrow gorge down which the New River ran, fierce, fast, and foaming. He liked to watch the engine emerge into sight and then disappear, only to appear again, the track one series of connected S curves. Then breakfast with his mother in the dining-car, cheerful with sunlight on white napery and gleaming glass and silver, a gracious Negro waiter at one's elbow. The last forty miles, down the Great Kanawha Valley, were a crescendo of anticipation whose double fortissimo was actual arrival.

* * *

ONE STEPPED OUT into a new world. The long train lay hissing impatience before the small anchor of the station. Around him were the mountains, below the yellow river rolled, both vividly apprehended through the hurly-burly of arrivals and departures. Through the calls of welcome and snatches of hurried talk, the Negro cabmen shouted: "Keb, keb, keb," clamoring for one's custom. One of their mouldy conveyances rattled them across the long bridge and over the brick-paved streets to the welcome that awaited them in the old house on the corner.

To the boy who lived in a New York City apartment that house was like a feudal establishment, there was so much to it. Its rooms were many, high, and large, each with its own fireplace for a soft coal fire. Beside it an alley ran down to the stable. Behind it were an ice house and a coal house, both, like the parent house itself, of red brick. Behind the main house were two frame cabins for Negroes. In one of them lived good old faithful Louie, who had sent him a pair of rabbits last Christmas. Louie had carried him when he was too small to walk. Louie's mother had been his mother's nurse. There were fruit trees—plum, pear, apple, cherry, mulberry—and flowers everywhere.

* * *

THE STABLE WAS a fascinating place. In it were a Jersey cow and a horse, John, who could singlefoot. He loved to smell the sweet breath of the glossy cow; he was allowed to ride the horse. In the hay loft were innumerable bales of hay, which could be pushed about with Louie's help to make enchanting structures. The loft floor was as smooth as ice, and one could slide on it beautifully on the seat of one's breeches. One could swing out and drop down from the loft to the empty stalls below, and then swing up again. One could climb on John's back in his stall, or sit in the surrey and pretend breath-taking speeds. All the woodwork in the stable was as smooth as silk with the patina of age and use. It was a grand place, on a rainy day, for play.

And there was always the river. He had been taught to swim in that river and now he could use his uncle's canoe. How lovely the moist clay of its banks smelled, cool and fresh in the deep shade of its willows. The verdure of the bank was thick; it was not for nothing that, as his uncle had told him, the word Kanawha meant "River of the Woods" in the Indian dialect. He and his friends paddled the river, exploring the creeks that were its tributaries, or ventured out into the channel to catch the waves from the paddle-wheels of the twin-stacked steamboats that tsoo-tsooed their way up and down the river. They caught crayfishes and minnows. They swam. Occasionally they camped overnight.

* * *

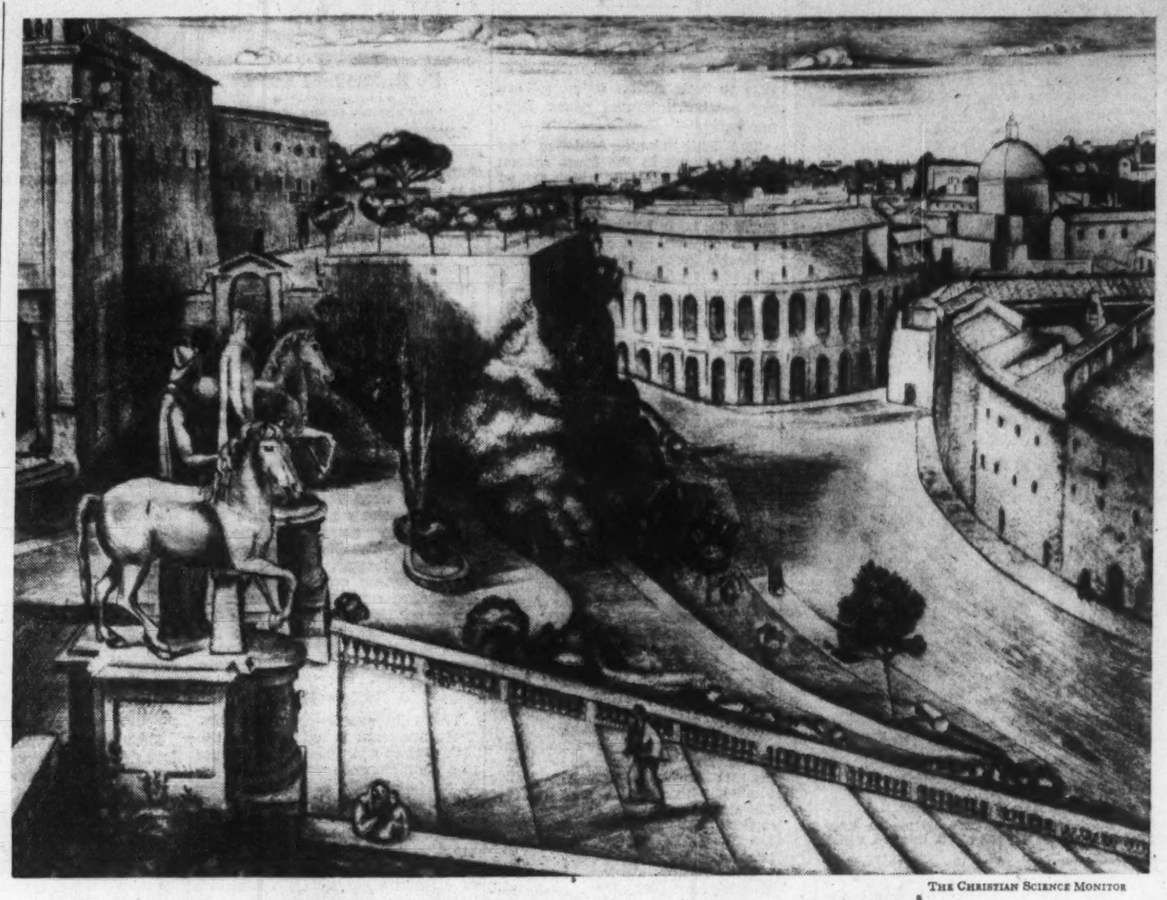
IN THE EARLY fall they turned to the hills. Pulling their canoe up on the bank, they climbed up the "hollers" which narrowed with every turn to the high ridges from which the tributaries of the Kanawha took their rise. There was an old Indian trail that ran back over the ridges to Lewisburg, used first by the Indians and then by the early settlers in the valley. From occasional clearings, they could see the magnificent rivered landscape below. Here they searched for arrowheads, ate pawpaws and berries; they explored caves which they imagined to be the dens of lions and tigers, their shouts ringing through the woods.

On cool evenings the family gathered in the parlor, his grandmother in one padded rocker, her sister in another, his mother at the piano, he stretched on his stomach before the serenely burning coal fire. Grandma always wore black silk dresses trimmed with white collars and cuffs, and shiny black calfskin shoes with elastic sides. She put up her hair in a tight rosette on the top of her head, and her hands lay quietly folded in her lap. His uncle played the violin—on these evenings all of grandma's favorites: Schubert's "Ave Maria," Raff's "Cavatina," Bruch's "Kol Nidrei." Later he himself would be asked to sing what used to be called a standard song—"Fiona," Tosti's "Could I," Mascheroni's "For All Eternity," or "Ave Maria," to which his uncle would sometimes honor him with a violin obbligato. Once or twice his mother and uncle revived one of the duets they used to play when they were children, and that was fun. Everyone laughed gaily. Then Louie would bring in hot chocolate and cake, and he would eat and drink and then go to bed. He liked those evenings, too.

* * *

THEN CAME THE inevitable morning of their departure. Louie stole into his room to lay the fire; and, as he dressed before it, they talked of the visit Louie was going to make to New York some day. In the evening the cab would arrive, and he and his mother would again board the long yellow train. He used to sit in his seat and watch the mouths of the creeks he had explored flash by as the train gathered speed. He was leaving, going back to the city and to school; but he would return next year—that was as certain as time and tide.

HORACE REYNOLDS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE TARPEIAN ROCK: *An Engraving on Copper by Lorenzo d'Ardia Caracciolo*

THIS interesting and forceful engraving on copper of the Tarpeian Rock, Rome, by the Italian artist Lorenzo d'Ardia Caracciolo was made in 1934. The scene chosen by the artist lies in the very heart of ancient Rome, although the recent clearing of congested areas, the widening and opening up of roads so that the grandest monuments of antiquity may be better revealed, has lessened the old picturesqueness but rendered the city one of the most splendid capitals of the modern world.

In the foreground are the steps leading to the Campidoglio on the Capitoline hill, once a place of gloomy rocks and woods where, according to tradition, arose the first dwellings of what was to become the city of Rome. At the head of the steps stand the statues of Castor and Pollux with their horses, those legendary heroes of the Battle of Lake Regillus who, according to tradition, appeared in the thick of the battle mounted upon their white steeds and, fighting on the side of the Roman legions, turned the battle from defeat to victory. In the center is seen the ancient Theater of Marcellus, the lower arches of which, after having been partially buried, have recently been excavated and revealed in something of their original architectural design.

To the left of the theater rises the Tarpeian Rock, that fateful place of punishment for traitors to the state, as the adjacent Campidoglio was the scene of honors paid to national heroes. How wholly changed in aspect it must have become is seen from Nathaniel Hawthorne's description of it as grim, stern, and "exceedingly lonely" in a degree hard to realize today. Yet it remains an impressive link with the earliest days of ancient Rome.

Scientific Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE highest prayer, or right prayer, is answered in accordance with the Biblical statement (Matt. 7:7), "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." The responsibility, therefore, for praying aright is with the one who prays.

Right prayer necessitates having a correct understanding of God. In order to be able to pray aright, we must know Him as He is. We must become conscious of Him as Life, Truth, and Love. On page 466 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this religion, has written, "Science will declare God aright."

But how, someone may ask, do we know that we are being taught aright? How can we be sure that we are acquiring the right idea of God? The answer is, By the effects which the practice of this teaching has upon our lives, our conduct, our well-being, our progress. Mrs. Eddy concludes the foregoing statement by saying, "Christianity will demonstrate this declaration and its divine Principle, making mankind better physically, morally, and spiritually."

We have the right thought about anything only when our mental concept coincides with the original. If, for instance, we should think of a mountain as having two summits, whereas the original has only one, we should not have the right concept of that mountain.

So with our understanding of God. If we believe that, for some inscrutable reason, He sends sickness to His children, or permits any evil to visit them, when He, being infinite, divine Love, blesses and protects, we show our ignorance of His benevolent and tender nature. If we declare Deity to be in any way responsible for the sin, unhappiness, and evil which seem to exist all around us, then our concept of Him does not coincide with the truth of His integrity, justice, and perfection. In other words, we overlook the fact that He is "of purer eyes than to behold evil," and He can "not look on iniquity" (Hab. 1:13). If we believe that God, perfect Mind, is conscious of envy, hatred, or jealousy, then we lack an understanding of Him as divine, unchangeable Principle, God is All. He fills all space. He is ever-present divine consciousness; and through the scientific understanding of this fact, through keeping one's thought in the straight and narrow path of perfect cause and perfect effect, perfect God and perfect man, the seeker finds the needed correction, adjustment, and healing in his human experience.

Equipped with the right understanding of God which Christian Science promises and makes possible of attainment—armed with an awareness of God as the living, guiding, protecting, actual, divine Principle—we can unreservedly turn to our Father-Mother God to find the solution of our problems, be they physical, moral, or financial. And we can expect the right answer. When our prayers are based upon the right idea of God, whose perfect creation is unchangeable, complete, unassailable, they change from mere petition that He remedy some inharmonious condition or circumstance to a realization of the truth, wherein sickness, lack, evil, and other discord have no status. Recognizing the spurious nature of evil, we can destroy belief in it with the truth of being which is all-powerful, hence always victorious. This consciousness of the supremacy of Truth strengthens one's character. It gives one the fortitude to resist temptation, to speak to error with the authority and conviction that dissolve every phase of error into nothingness. And this is praying scientifically.

Mrs. Eddy called Jesus of Nazareth "the most scientific man that ever trod the globe" (Science and Health, p. 313). He approached all problems from the scientific standpoint of the truth of perfect God and perfect man. At all times he reasoned correctly from perfect cause to perfect effect. His mighty works—the healing of the sick, the regeneration of the sinners, the raising of the dead—can be explained only on the ground that he possessed an understanding of God which enabled him to pray aright, that is, scientifically. He knew no failure; his every prayer was answered quickly, completely. Recognizing God's omnipotence, and omniscience, he said (John 5:17), "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work."

Speaking of God's work, Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 3), "His work is done, and we have only to avail ourselves of God's rule in order to receive His blessing, which enables us to work out our own salvation."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Prière scientifique

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA PRIERE la plus élevée—la prière correcte—est toujours exaucée, conformément à cette parole de la Bible (Matth. 7:7): "Demandez, et l'on vous donnera; cherchez, et vous trouverez; frappez, et l'on vous ouvrira." Celui qui prie doit donc veiller à ce que sa prière soit juste.

Cette prière exige une compréhension correcte de Dieu. Pour être à même de bien prier, il nous faut connaître Dieu tel qu'Il est. Nous devons prendre conscience de Dieu en tant que Vie, Vérité, Amour. A la page 466 du livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)* Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a ce passage: "La Science fera connaître Dieu tel qu'Il est."

Mais, dira quelque investigateur, comment saurai-je si les enseignements qu'on me donne sont corrects? Comment pourrai-je être certain d'acquérir la véritable idée de Dieu? Nous répondrons à ceci: Par les effets que la pratique des enseignements reçus produit dans votre vie, votre conduite, votre bien-être et vos progrès. Après avoir fait la déclaration citée plus haut, Mrs. Eddy ajoute: "Le Christianisme démontrera cette déclaration et son Principe divin, améliorant le genre humain physiquement, moralement et spirituellement."

Qu'il s'agisse d'une chose ou d'une autre, nous n'avons la pensée juste que si notre concept mental est conforme à l'original. Par exemple, si nous pensons à une certaine montagne comme ayant deux pics alors qu'elle en a réellement un seul, nous n'avons point le concept juste de cette montagne.

Il en va de même touchant notre compréhension de Dieu. Si nous croyons que pour quelque motif inscrutable, Il envoie la maladie à Ses enfants ou permet que le mal les éprouve, nous faisons voir l'ignorance dans laquelle nous sommes touchant Sa nature bienfaisante et tendre; car Dieu est infini, c'est l'Amour divin qui bénit et protège. Si nous déclarons que la Divinité est soit partiellement soit entièrement responsable du péché, des malheurs et des maux qui paraissent nous environner, notre concept de Dieu n'est point conforme à la vérité—à l'intégrité, à la justice et à la perfection divines. En d'autres termes, nous avons négligé le fait que Dieu a "les yeux trop purs pour voir le mal" et ne peut "regarder l'iniquité" (Hab. 1:13). Si nous croyons que Dieu, l'Entendement parfait, a conscience de l'envie, de la haine ou de la jalousie, nous n'avons pas encore compris qu'Il est le Principe immuable et divin. Dieu est Tout. Il remplit tout l'espace. Il est la conscience divine toujours présente; et le disciple qui saisit ce fait d'une manière scientifique, qui maintient sa pensée dans la voie droite et resserrée que constituent la cause parfaite et l'effet parfait, Dieu parfait et l'homme parfait,—ce disciple-là trouve la correction, l'ajustement et la guérison dont il a besoin dans les circonstances humaines.

Si nous possédons la compréhension correcte de Dieu que la Science Chrétienne promet et permet d'acquérir; si nous avons pour arme la connaissance de Dieu comme étant le divin Principe réel et vivant qui guide et protège,—nous pouvons nous tourner sans réserve vers notre Père-Mère Dieu pour trouver la solution de tous nos problèmes, physiques, moraux ou pécuniaires. Et nous pouvons nous attendre à la bonne réponse. Lorsque nos prières se fondent sur l'idée juste du Dieu dont la création parfaite est inaltérable, complète, inattaquable, elles cessent d'être de simples requêtes par lesquelles nous implorerions Dieu de porter remède à quelque condition ou circonstance inharmonieuse; elles deviennent la réalisation de la vérité, où la maladie, la disette et le mal n'ont aucun statut. Reconnaissant la nature illusoire du mal, nous pouvons détruire la croyance au mal par la vérité de l'être qui est toute-puissante, donc toujours victorieuse. La conscience du fait que la Vérité est suprême fortifie le caractère. Elle donne à l'homme le courage voulu pour résister aux tentations, pour parler à l'erreur avec l'autorité et la conviction qui dissolvent toutes les phases de l'erreur et les réduisent au néant. C'est là prier scientifiquement.

Mrs. Eddy a déclaré que Jésus de Nazareth était "l'homme le plus scientifique" qui ait jamais marché sur la terre (*Science et Santé*, p. 313). Il abordait tous les problèmes du point de vue scientifique; il prenait pour base la vérité, la perfection de Dieu et de l'homme. Il raisonnait toujours correctement, partant de la cause parfaite pour arriver à l'effet parfait. Ses œuvres puissantes—guérison des malades, régénération des pécheurs, résurrection des morts—ne peuvent s'expliquer que par la compréhension de Dieu dont le Maître était doué; cette intelligence lui permettait de prier avec justesse, c'est-à-dire scientifiquement. Il ne connaissait pas l'insuccès: toutes ses prières étaient exaucées d'une manière prompte et complète. Comme il reconnaissait l'omnipotence et l'omniscience divines, il pouvait dire (Jean 5:17): "Mon Père travaille jusqu'à présent et je travaille, moi aussi."

Concernant l'œuvre de Dieu, Mrs. Eddy a ce passage (*ibid.*, p. 3): "Son travail est fait, et nous n'avons qu'à nous servir de la règle de Dieu pour recevoir Sa bénédiction, qui nous met à même de travailler à notre propre salut."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Those Days With Whistler

THOSE days which I spent with Whistler were fascinating beyond words, and at the same time a superb education for me. Invariably every morning by the first post I received a letter, and the letter nearly always said, "Come at once—important." I have a dozen of such epistles in my possession now. I would call at his house at about nine o'clock, and we would walk round together to his studio. There the first and foremost duty to be attended to was Whistler's correspondence. No man had more letters calculated to arouse and excite than Whistler. The reading of them always involved quite an hour's conversation, during which time elaborate plans for the scalping of such-and-such a man were laid out.

Then Whistler would get his little pochade box and together we would drift out into the open, on to the Embankment, or down a side street in Chelsea,—and he would make a little sketch, sometimes in water, sometimes in oil colour. It might be a fish shop with eels for sale at so much a plate and a few soiled children in the foreground; or perhaps a sweetstuff shop and the children standing with their faces glued to the pane. There we would stay and paint until luncheon time, sitting on rush-bottom chairs borrowed from the nearest shop. Wherever Whistler went he caused interest and excitement: men, women, and children flocked about him—especially children. Chelsea children, shoals of them. If one of them appealed to Whistler from the decorative standpoint, he would say, "Not bad, Menpes, eh?" This was, perhaps, a very soiled and grubby little person indeed. But Whistler would take her kindly by the hand and ask her where she lived; and the three of us would trot along to ask the mother if she might sit. . . .

Then would come the tussle with the mother, who, naturally enough, wanted to clean up her child, and with the Master, who insisted that she should come just as she was, dirt and all. Eventually he would go back to the studio, where, perhaps, the little one would help to set the table for luncheon, settling down at once to full responsibility. A great deal of time would be spent over this work, for the Master was very exact and dainty in everything he undertook. There was the breaking of the eggs into the pan and the careful manipulation of an omelette. . . .

Whistler himself would drink milk with biscuits soaked in it—he always lived on very slender fare. Then the child would sit, and Whistler would paint,—sometimes a life-sized oil-colour, sometimes a little pastel. But from the moment his brush touched the canvas the child as a child was forgotten. . . . The child eventually left the studio laden with toys and perfectly happy.

How well I remember that studio in Walham Green! It was an enormous room filled with great canvases, scores of them, some begun and others ready to paint on with ivory black and white. Carefully placed on easels round the room were a few finished pictures and in a position where the light fell upon it, a large table which Whistler used as a palette. This table was always kept scrupulously clean. Everything about Whistler was dainty. He himself at work in his studio was always dressed in such a way that at any moment he was ready to receive visitors. There was no smock frock, no velvet coat, no tucking up of the sleeve: he was dressed in his studio as he would be in a drawing-room."—From "Whistler as I Knew Him," by MORTIMER MENPES. (New York: Macmillan.)

A Thrill in the Air of Marseilles

THE traveller of today may reach Marseilles by way of the sea, as it is fitting that a great port be reached, or he may, without regret, choose to journey there by way of Orange, of glorious story, Avignon the Pontifical, the Roman Nimes, and imperial Arles. Not even in Italy does the splendour of ancient Rome speak out more eloquently than here in Provence. He will reach the Etang de Berre, and view from the train window the astonishing spectacle of a great sheet of inland water transformed by a feat of engineering into an auxiliary harbour of Marseilles. He will see also Martigues, day-dreaming in the sun, so quaint, so Provençal that it seems almost a place out of a story-book. Or, again, he may choose to come over the hill by way of Aix, where old emblazoned houses brood over dreamy squares, and an ancient towered cathedral guards behind shuttered doors its treasures of a thousand years. The road from Aix to Marseilles runs through a country of olive groves, vineyards and wheat: a fair and pleasant road. But many prefer a longer one: the pilgrims' road, through the forest of St. Baume. . . . He will come at last to Marseilles, the youthful, the laughing city, which twenty-five centuries have not made old. . . .

Marseilles pulsates today with vigour and with purpose as never before in her long existence. Her waters are thronged with an ever-increasing body of ships—ships beyond count. Her fifteen miles of quays are alive with busy humanity and the movement of trade. And the panting monsters of the "P. L. M.," racing in from the north, and the east and the west, give to her teeming life a quickening and potent spur. There is a thrill in the air of Marseilles: a thrill of immense achievement and mighty destiny. A thrill which even the blue cloak of night does not damp, but gives added mystery and enchantment to. For here on the golden coast of Southern France night has its marvellous meaning, even as the day. To stand then under the stars, above the city, drinking in the intoxication and the balm of the night air, is an experience beyond which earth holds not anything more fair. Here and there the sea has lights. Perhaps a great liner, with rows of twinkling port-holes, moves somewhere on it, sending strains of distant music over the water and up the hillside, to make the night's enchantment even more magic still. Maybe the watcher then, when the night seems to listen, and all sound is melody, will feel most truly the genius loci, the spirit of the ages, and the majesty of the sea. The city born of the sea will speak to him softly, and hold him in thrall.—C. E. CARROLL, in "Here Are Great Cities." (London: Heath Cranton.)

From a Mountain Top

BENEATH is a wide plain of billowy mist,
As a lake, paving in the morning sky,
With azure waves which burst in silver light,
Some Indian vale. Behold it, rolling on
Under the curdling winds, and islandling
The peak whereon we stand, midway, around,
Encinctured by the dark and blooming forests,
Dim twilight-lawns, and stream-illumined caves,
And wind-enchanted shapes of wandering mist;
And far on high the keen sky-cleaving mountains
From icy spires of sunlike radiance fling
The dawn, as lifted Ocean's dazzling spray,
From some Atlantic islet scattered up,
Spangles the wind with lamp-like water-drops.

—PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY, in "Prometheus Unbound"

Moon Shadows

THE moon, extinguishing the stars with her
Own brilliance, in lonely grandeur sinks,
Full-rounded, close and closer to the earth.
Her silver light upon the birches throws
Across my garden lovely shadows, black
And long, like slender tap'ring fingers of
The dusky Sheban queen. They lightly touch
Each dimly seen and formless mass of shrubs
And plants, thick laid with dark and pond'rous green,
A strange, enchanting blend—the somber shade
Of night with nature's rich, abundant hue.

Responding softly to the gentle breeze,
So sweet before the dawn, the birches sway
And lift, and make their length'ning shadows dance
And glide in quiet rhythm with the half-
Heard diapason of the traffic roar
Upon the distant highway.

GEORGE B. C. RUGG

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American League Has Won Seventeen Series

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This year's World Series is the thirty-first in baseball history. The classic officially started in 1905 when the Giants beat out the Athletics, four games to one, although the Red Sox and Pirates had staged an unofficial series two years before. Since 1905, the American League has triumphed on 17 occasions and the National League on 13. The best the senior circuit could hope to do this year, therefore, is reduce the junior league's lead.

The Chicago Cubs, representatives of the National League this year, have won 14 pennants since their circuit was organized back in 1876. The New York Giants have clinched 13 flags over the same period. Boston is next with nine championships. In the American League, the Philadelphia Athletics have finished at the top of the standing on nine occasions; New York has finished there on seven, and Boston on six. The St. Louis Browns is the only club in the major leagues today that has not won a pennant. The American was organized in 1900.

World championship honors, to date, go to the Athletics, who have triumphed in the October classic five times. Boston and New York in the American League, and New York in the National, each have four World Series victories.

Two Up on Tigers

The Cubs have scored two World Series triumphs and oddly enough they were both over the Detroit Tigers, their opponents in this season's classic. The Tigers have won four pennants, but each time they were unsuccessful in the series. They were beaten three years in succession, beginning with 1907, losing twice to the Cubs and once to Pittsburgh. They lost to the St. Louis Cardinals in 1934.

Since 1900, when the modern era of baseball began, the Cubs have won flags in 1906, 1907, 1908, 1910, 1918, 1929, 1932 and 1935. They were beaten in the 1906 classic by the Chicago White Sox. The next two years they defeated the Tigers. In 1910 they lost to the Athletics and in 1918 to the White Sox again. In 1929 the Athletics scored another triumph over the Bruins and three years later the New York Yankees followed suit. In their last nine World Series games the Cubs have scored only one victory.

In this year's series there will be several record holders, but the name of Goose Goslin stands out above the rest. The Detroit outfielder either holds or has equaled the following World Series marks: Batted in four runs in one game with Washington in the classic of 1924, to equal the record; made four hits in one game, including three singles and a home run, in the same series, which also equals the record; made six consecutive hits over a stretch of three games in the 1924 series, which stands alone as a classic figure; on two occasions, in the series of 1924 and again the following year, he drove in three runs in one inning with a long hit, a record-equaling feat.

Record Holders

Bill Rogell, Detroit shortstop, batted in four runs in one of the games in last year's series. Hank Greenberg, Tiger first baseman, made four hits in one of the 1934 contests. Freddy Lindstrom of the Cubs connected with four singles in the classic of 1924 when playing third base for the Giants. Pete Fox of Detroit made six two-base hits last year against the Cardinals, a record for a seven-game series.

Leo "Gabby" Hartnett, veteran Chicago catcher, is joint holder of one World Series mark he undoubtedly would like to forget. In the series of 1929 with the Cubs, Gabby struck out three times as a pinch hitter. He was unable to play regularly that year because of his arm.

The World Series, one of the blue ribbon events of sports, has always attracted big crowds and large purses through the gates. The record year was 1926 when $1,207,864 was realized at the turnstiles in a seven-game struggle between the Yankees and Cardinals. There have been six $1,000,000 series, and if this year's Tiger-Cub battle goes the limit, the grand total will proonable be increased to seven.

National and American League champions first met in an after-season series in 1903, in which the Red Sox defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates. The following year there was no series because the Giants, who won the senior league pennant, refused to play the Red Sox, who had repeated in their circuit. The official World Series, under the guiding hand of the National Association, began in 1905.

Hammond Replaced As Board Chairman

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—The struggle of the "embattled colonels" for control of New York's great sports arena, Madison Square Garden, apparently reached its final round yesterday as Col. John S. Hammond lost his position as chairman of the board of directors.

He was replaced by Stanton Griffis, a partner in the brokerage firm of Hemphill, Noyes & Co., as the Garden's new board of directors, chosen last Friday after a prolonged proxy battle between Colonel Hammond and Col. John R. Kilpatrick, president, met for the first time.

Colonel Kilpatrick was again named president of the corporation and of its subsidiary, the New York Rangers professional hockey club, as had been anticipated. The latter position was formerly held by Colonel Hammond.

Edwin Lee was appointed comptroller and assistant secretary of the corporation and the hockey subsidiary, and Hamilton V. Bail was named secretary of both organizations.

It was said by officials following the meeting that no change in policies was contemplated and that important personnel of the organization would be unchanged "for the time being."

James Johnstone, Garden matchmaker, will continue his duties, and Lester Patrick, manager of the hockey team, who was named a vice-president at the meeting, will remain in his managerial position.

California Cancels Open Golf Schedule

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 2 (AP)—The California Association of Open Golf Tournament Sponsors announced last night that its entire winter schedule had been canceled.

Action was taken after the receipt of a letter from George R. Jacobus, president of the Professional Golfers' Association, that the schedule drawn up here "does not meet with the approval of our tournament committee or myself."

The move took away from barnstorming pro golfers prize money of $33,500 for a schedule of nine tournaments ranging from Dec. 19 to Feb. 15 inclusive.

Cliff Rawson, chairman of the state association, said he believed the immediate cause of President Jacobus' refusal to accept the schedule was the request that California tournaments—in the open field first—be protected by P. G. A. disapproval of any tournaments in other sections of the country which would conflict.

Since that time a New York advertising agency has promised a series of Florida tournaments in December valued at $20,000; which would compete with the California schedule.

Yale Elects Byers

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1 (AP)—J. Frederick Byers Jr., of Sewickley, Penna., it was announced today, has been elected president of the Yale Undergraduate Athletic Association. The association also chose Alexis Thompson of Chicago as secretary. Byers and Thompson were elected also as members of the board of control of the Yale Athletic Association. Among a batch of athletic awards voted by the board was a major Y to John Macionis of Philadelphia, a sophomore, for his performance as a member of the United States swimming team which competed this summer against Japan.

Kelley Wins Short Race

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 2 (AP)—Johnny Kelley of Arlington, Mass., won the Nova Scotia exhibition 10-mile race here yesterday, finishing one fourth of a mile ahead of his running mate, "Hawk" Zamperelli of Medford, Mass. Traveling over the rain-sodden track in 54m. 1 1-5s., the winner of last year's Marathon led all the way. John Paul, Spring Hill Indian, was third.

New Harvard Football Captain

The vacancy left by J. Robert Haley's resignation as Harvard football captain will be filled by Shaun Kelly Jr. of Richmond. Kelly was elected to replace Haley by the 1934 lettermen yesterday. The new captain has played end on the varsity for two years. He prepared at Groton School, is 21 years of age, weighs 180 pounds and is 6ft. 2in. The youngster is the son of Shaun Kelly '08.

Talking the Situation Over

Big Six Football Coach and Captain

Head Coach Don Faurot of the University of Missouri Discusses Prospects for the Coming Year With Clair "Butch" Houston, Captain of the Missouri Tigers

Nebraska-Iowa State to Open Big Six Football Season

Big Six Football Games

Saturday, Oct. 5—Nebraska and Iowa State at Ames, Iowa; Oklahoma and New Mexico at Norman, Okla.; Kansas and St. Benedict at Lawrence, Kans.; Kansas State and Fort Hays Teachers at Manhattan, Kans.; Missouri and Warrensburg Teachers at Columbia, Mo.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 2—Nebraska and Iowa State open the Big Six football title race at Ames, Iowa, this week end. The other four teams play outsiders. Oklahoma, receiving New Mexico at Norman, Okla., appears to have the most interesting afternoon in store. Kansas receives St. Benedicts at Lawrence, Kan. Kansas State, with one victory stowed away, looks for another against Fort Hays Teachers when the latter visit Manhattan, Kans. Missouri likewise seeks a second victory, entertaining Warrensburg Teachers here.

Nebraska Reserve Power

Iowa State's task in meeting Nebraska looms bigger as a result of the Cornhusker victory, 28 to 7, over Chicago last week. The Ames eleven did not do so well, being tied, 6 to 6, by the Cornell College team of Mount Vernon, Iowa. No doubt the Cyclones did not rise to this game, having the Nebraska encounter in view. Eight passes completed by Cornell showed a defensive weakness which Coach George Veenker is working to correct this week. The Ames touchdown came from a punt blocked by Harold Schafroth, tackle, and picked up by Rowland Rushmore, end, who raced 30 yards to score.

With the reserve power which beat Chicago down, Nebraska may be headed for a similar victory over the Cyclones. Lloyd Cardwell, Cornhusker halfback, who made three touchdowns last Saturday, will be watched with interest at Ames. He made one run of 80 yards on a kick-off, being handed the ball by Henry Bauer, quarterback, to reverse the field. Bauer's forward passes to Cardwell, and the line plunging of Francis, fullback, are other Cornhusker scoring threats Iowa State must guard against. Last year Nebraska defeated the Ames eleven, 7 to 6.

Oklahoma does not expect so much of a battle from New Mexico as it got from Colorado last Saturday. The Sooners won by a 3-to-0 score, because Raphael Boudreau, sophomore halfback, scored a place kick from the 34-yard line, and a Colorado kicker failed on one from the 17-yard line. This was about the margin of Sooner superiority, but it was enough to mark with success the debut of Capt. Lawrence "Biff" Jones as Oklahoma coach.

Kansas likewise should have an easier time It lost, 28 to 7, in an opener with Notre Dame, and should not get anything like this opposition from St. Benedict College of Atchison, Kan. Last year Kansas beat the Benedicts, 34 to 12. The Jayhawkers may get more of their attack working, and may be trusted to again use the pass, Hapgood to Green, which sailed 35 yards for the touchdown at South Bend, Ind.

Kansas State Again Strong

In its 12-to-0 victory, Kansas State, defeating Duquesne last Friday at Pittsburgh, appeared to have lost none of the power and versatility which carried it to the Big Six title last year. Red Elder, fullback, ran a punt back 46 yards to the two-yard line. From here, after three plunges, a triple pass, scored. It ended in the arms of Landers. Late in the game Elder intercepted a Duquesne pass and ran 75 yards to score. The Hays Teachers, coming to Manhattan, Saturday, were beaten by the Wildcats last year, 13 to 0.

Missouri, defeating the William Jewell Cardinals, 39 to 0, got a better start than it has for several seasons. Tiger followers believe they can maintain the winning stride, at least against Warrensburg this week. Coach Don Faurot, in his first appearance as Missouri's taskmaster, mixed up the combinations, using many players. The work of Al Londe, Jack Frye and Art Murray was especially outstanding, and the Tigers as a whole showed considerable running and passing ability.

Seven Minor Stars Have Been Drafted By American Clubs

DETROIT, Oct. 2 (AP)—American League clubs added the names of outstanding minor league players of 1935 to their rosters today, following baseball's annual "Jack Horner party."

The Philadelphia Athletics had priority rights in the draft session last night, as the club which wound up in the cellar of the junior circuit. So Manager Connie Mack stuck in both thumbs and pulled out a couple of minor league plums.

Mack's prizes are Harry Kelly, who pitched Atlanta to 23 triumphs this season and was charged with 13 defeats, and George Puccinelli, Baltimore outfielder who led the International League in batting with an unofficial average .359. Puccinelli slammed out 53 four-baggers, drove in 172 runs and crossed the plate with 135 counters during the season.

The other American League clubs except Chicago and New York drafted a player each from the minors. National League organizations announced no draft selections at the meeting.

The St. Louis Browns chose catcher Angelo Guiliani of St. Paul, who finished the season with an average of .276 at the plate.

Washington selected Pete Appleton, a pitcher who won 22 games and lost nine during the past season for Montreal. Appleton is no newcomer to the big leagues. He has played with the Cincinnati Reds and the Chicago White Sox, but his name appeared then in the box scores as Pete Jablonowski.

Other American League draft selections: Boston Red Sox—Manuel Salva, Sacramento, Calif., pitcher who won 11 and lost 16; Cleveland—Joseph Becker, who batted .366 for San Francisco; Detroit—R. W. Phebus, Chattanooga pitcher.

The Tigers' draftee has been pitching for Davenport, Iowa, this season. He won 15 games and lost 10.

Mrs. Arnold Continues Steady Play on Coast

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 2 (AP)—Off to a slow start because of a rainy morning, first- and second-round tennis matches in the annual Pacific Coast championships found favorites coming through largely as expected here yesterday.

Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, diminutive sensation of the Wightman Cup matches, continued her steady play to down Eleanor Dawson of Piedmont, Calif., 6—4, 6—2, and Henry Culley of Santa Barbara staged a strong comeback to defeat Grant Evans of Salt Lake City, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2. Other results included:

Women's Doubles—First Round

Evelyn N. Dearman and Nancy M. Lyle, both of England, defeated R. Hood and M. Pembroke, both of San Francisco, by default.

Men's Singles—First Round

M. D. Horn, England, defeated Charles Weesner, Piedmont, 5—7, 7—5, 6—3.

Second Round

Henry Culley, Santa Barbara, defeated Grant Evans, Salt Lake City, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Third Round

Wilmer M. Hines, South Carolina, defeated Larry Hall, San Francisco, 7—5, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles—Second Round

Nancy Lyle, England, and Henry Culley defeated M. Levy and Wallace Bates, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—3.

Freda James, England, and Don Budge, Oakland, defeated Miss Dearman and Horn, England, 6—1, 6—2.

Women's Singles—Third Round

Freda James defeated Jeanne Smeltzer, Berkeley, 6—2, 6—2.

Kay Stammers, England, defeated Marcella O'Connor, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—0.

Men's Doubles—Second Round

Henry Culley and Wilmer Hines defeated Martin Kennealy, San Francisco, and Ross Sutton, Salt Lake City, 6—1, 6—2.

Complete English County Cricket Eleven to Tour

By **R. Maillard Stead**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—For the first time in cricket's long and varied history, a complete county side from England is to tour abroad during the winter. The side is Yorkshire and the tour, an affair of five weeks' duration, will be for the purpose of playing six matches in the West Indies. The Yorkshiremen will leave home in February. And, as winners of the English County Championship this year, they will take with them a solid guarantee of formidability. Not that any such guarantee is really required to vouch for Yorkshire's cricket power at any time. Eighteen victories gained in the county championship, the first in 1893 and nine since the war, have made the word Yorkshire a synonym for success at England's national summer game. The name has also become identified with play of a peculiarly intense, consistent and match-winning order, though this description must not be taken to mean that the present bearers of the White Rose are incapable of making runs quickly or are unreasonably averse to taking chances on the road to victory.

A Solitary Defeat

The solid excellence of the 1935 Yorkshire team is indicated by the fact that it was defeated only once in a championship match. By Essex, of all people. On paper, this game should have yielded Yorkshire a victory, for the opposition at the time occupied the humble position of tenth in the standing. The prophets, however, were confounded, as they so often are at cricket. Yorkshire's batting revealed unsuspected weaknesses in the face of some really fast bowling by Maurice Nichols and H. D. Read, and the Northerners were dismissed for fantastically small scores—31 in the first innings and 99 in the second. Essex totaled 334 and so gained victory by the highly creditable margin of an innings and 204 runs.

Here is a statistical resume of what the various contending sides did in the 1935 county championship:

	W	L	Lft	Bft	R'lt	Pts	P.C.
Yorkshire	19	1	3	7	0	321	71.33
Derbyshire	16	6	4	2	0	266	63.33
Middlesex	15	5	5	1	1	202	56.11
Lancashire	12	6	8	1	1	227	54.04
Nottingham'ire	10	3	8	5	2	213	50.71
Leicestershire	11	9	2	2	0	181	50.27
Sussex	13	10	3	2	4*	232	48.33
Warwickshire	9	6	3	6	0	168	46.66
Essex	11	12	3	2	0	186	44.28
Kent	10	12	5	2	1	185	41.11
Surrey	7	5	5	7	2	159	40.76
Worcestershire	9	16	0	4	1	151	33.55
Glamorganshire	6	11	5	2	2	129	32.07
Somersetshire	5	11	4	6	0	113	28.97
Gloucestershire	6	16	2	6	0	118	26.22
Hampshire	5	16	1	8	0	104	23.11
Northampton'e	1	16	3	2	2*	44	12.22

*Sussex and Northamptonshire tied on the first innings.

For the main reason why Yorkshire dominated the situation again this year I would refer you to the first-class bowling averages at the time of completion of the championship program. There were to be found Hedley Verity in first place and William Bowes in second, with analyses as follows:

Maiden	Overs	overs	Runs	Wickets	Averg.
Verity	1198.4	434	2736	185	14.78
Bowes	1120	303	2536	167	15.18

Between them, these two men sent down many more overs and captured many more wickets than any other county pair. Both of them played for England in the test match series against South Africa, as did their confreres, Herbert Sutcliffe, Maurice Leyland, Arthur Mitchell and Wilfred Barber. This sextet was the backbone of the Yorkshire team, the other members in the course of the season being A. B. Sellers, the captain, P. A. Gibbs, K. R. Davidson and W. E. Harbord, also amateurs, Arthur Wood the wicketkeeper, T. F. Smailes, Leonard Hutton, Cyril Turner, H. Fisher, G. C. Macaulay, E. P. Robinson, J. H. Pearson, Rawlin and Jacques.

A Real Captain

A special paragraph must be devoted to Sellers, who once more has proved himself to be every inch a captain. By example as well as precept he has so kept his men on their toes that the Yorkshire team has lost only 11 intercounty matches since he first took charge four years ago. And in the same period Yorkshire has gained 68 victories in the championship. He has enterprise and shrewd tactical judgment, is a very keen fieldsman, and last year, I recall, he became the first amateur since 1901 to gain a four figure aggregate of runs for Yorkshire. This year he has played 47 innings in first class matches and, with a total of 885 runs and a top score of 80, he averages 20.11 per knock. Sellers's father, by the way, played for the county in the nineties of the last century.

Another considerable factor in Yorkshire's consistent success is the wicketkeeper, Arthur Wood. He gained his regular position behind the stumps in 1928 and since June 9 of that year he has played in every one of the team's championship matches—a run of 223 consecutive games. In this time Yorkshire has played 267 first-class matches and Wood has been on duty in 266 of them, his one absence being on the occasion of a "friendly" against Sussex in 1930. That is the sort of merit which somehow dodges the limelight. For the feats of the other Yorkshire stalwarts you are referred to the final batting and bowling averages.

The Rivals

The runner-up in the 1935 championship, Derbyshire, has shown striking and consistent improvement in the past four years. In 1932 it finished tenth, in 1933 fifth, and in 1934 third. Now it is second. So to maintain this highly satisfactory progression it must win the championship next summer. And why not? — as the enthusiasts say in Derbyshire when you talk about the matter. Middlesex, the only South of England county which has headed the final standing since the war, has improved by seven places upon its finishing point of 1934, but Lancashire, the victor last year, has slipped back to fourth. Sussex has also skidded in the wrong direction and, after three years as runner-up, it is found in seventh position. Nottinghamshire has risen from ninth to fifth and Leicestershire from twelfth to sixth. And that, I regretfully suppose, is about all the space that can be afforded today for the English county cricket championship of 1935.

Sporting Around the Hub

Kanaly to Work with Boston Garden and Arena

GEORGE V. BROWN, general manager of the Boston Garden and Boston Arena, has announced the appointment of Thomas J. Kanaly as a publicity assistant at the Hub's two biggest sport houses.

Tom Kanaly, one of the leading track and field authorities in the United States, was associated with the Boston Athletic Association for 24 years until the closing of that club recently. He was athletic director at the B. A. A. for the past 15 years. He lives in Melrose and has had a hand in many sports.

The new Garden-Arena publicity assistant has been an officer of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, secretary of the Canadian-American Hockey League and a member of the housing committee of the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles.

* * *

Kelly's Grandfather on Harvard '76 Crew—Shaun Kelly Jr., the new Harvard football captain, is the grandson and nephew of former Harvard athletes. His grandfather, the late Alvah Crocker, Fitchburg paper manufacturer, was a member of the Harvard crews of 1876, '77 and '78, and his uncle, the Rev. John Crocker of Princeton University, was a star end on Crimson teams, according to the Associated Press.

* * *

Sixty M. I. T. Rowing Candidates Report—No less than 60 rowing candidates reported to Coach Bill Haines yesterday for the first meeting of the 1935-36 crew season. The eight-oared shells will be launched Thursday for the first fall workout on the Charles River. The crew this season is captained by John R. Ferguson of Rye, N. Y. He is a junior.

* * *

Gridiron Club Elects—Tom Whalen has been elected president of the Gridiron Club at a meeting in Hotel Lenox. Other officers are: D. Leo Daly, vice-president; J. Warren Mooney, second vice-president; Fred Ostergren, treasurer, and James Golden, chairman of the entertainment committee.

* * *

Women's Golf at Brae Burn—Mrs. Bradford A. Whittemore of Brae Burn and Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret Jr. of Charles River, with a 77, yesterday won gross honors in the Brae Burn Country Club's members' and guests' tournament. Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr. of Oakley and Ruth Batcheider of Brae Burn won net honors with 77.

* * *

Townshend Cup Golf at Belmont—The women's two-day Townshend Cup golf competition, 18 holes each day, got under way this morning at the Belmont Spring Country Club. The tournament is a club pairs Scotch foursome affair.

* * *

Here and There—John Hanifey, professional at the Long Meadow Golf Club, Lowell, will be honored by members of the club and golfers throughout the State Sunday when "pro day" will be observed . . . Northeastern harriers meet those representing Connecticut State College at Franklin Field Saturday . . . Johnny Kelley of Arlington yesterday captured the Nova Scotia exhibition 10-mile road race, finishing a quarter of a mile ahead of his running mate, "Hawk" Zamparelli of Medford, in 54m. 1 1-5s. . . . The Boston Redskins have sold Alf Arndt, husky tackle from South Dakota State, to the Pittsburgh Pirates, thus reducing the squad, now practicing for the game with the New York Giants on Sunday, to 24 men . . . The Boston Field Hockey Association interclub matches will get under way on Saturday . . . Members of Sandy Burr yesterday gave Joe Stein, the club pro, a purse of $100 just before he left for Oklahoma City to compete in the P. G. A. golf tournament Oct. 17.

Over the Net

Two Fall Tournaments

BOTH the Middle Atlantic States intercollegiate tennis championship and the White Sulphur Springs fall tournament will be held at the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., beginning Oct. 7. The matches in the intercollegiate tourney, won last year by Walter M. Levitan of the University of North Carolina, will be held in the morning and the autumn contests in the afternoon.

Florence S. Leboutillier, Charlotte Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney B. Wood Jr., Frank Andrej Parker, Gregory Mangin and J. Gilbert Hall will be among those competing at White Sulphur Springs. A large number of players now playing in the Virginia Hot Springs tournament are expected to move on to Greenbrier.

* * *

Scottish Hard-Court Record—I. G. Collins set up a new record in Scottish tennis circles when he won the men's hard-court singles title of Scotland in the final at St. Andrews recently for the fourth consecutive year. He defeated D. MacPhail, 1—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3. The women's title went to Mrs. Angus Robertson who defeated Lesley Hunter, 6—0, 5—7, 6—4.

MacPhail and J. T. Hill won the men's doubles and Lady Rowallan and Mrs. N. B. Black carried off the women's doubles title. Collins teamed with Lady Rowallan to win the mixed doubles crown.

* * *

Hughes Is Not Finished—G. P. Hughes, taking his first rest on the Continent after five years of tennis, has informed Tennis Illustrated, London, that when he returns to England he will give up playing singles to concentrate entirely on doubles. Hughes and Tuckey are going into a strict partnership, the English tennis magazine informs its readers. They are going to train and train in an effort to make sure that their part of the Davis Cup match next year is "in the bag."

Boucher to Coach London

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 2 (AP)—George Boucher, pilot of the St. Louis Eagles in the National Hockey League last year, wired his acceptance of the managership of the London Tecumsehs to John Anderson, president of that International League team, yesterday. Anderson announced he had received word from the league president, John Chick, that the league meeting scheduled for Pittsburgh on Friday had been shifted to London.

Eli Athletes Awarded Thirty-Two Major 'Y's'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2—Thirty-two major "Y's" featured the awarding of 55 insignia to Yale athletes yesterday. The 11 baseball players who took the trip to Hawaii and Japan were given the "Y" for their victories over Harvard and Princeton and, in addition, received gold charms and team pictures.

The varsity and Jayvee crews, 18 in number, were given major "Y's."

Johnny Macionis, mainstay of the United States swimming team in Japan this summer, won a major "Y." The major "Y" athletes:

Baseball—Preston L. Woodlock '35, Philip C. Klein '35, Bernard C. Rankin '36, Theodore C. Horton '37S, Charles Dillingham '35, Lawrence M. Kelley '37, Walter J. Klimczak '37S, David K. Armstrong '35, Richard J. Cummins '36, John R. Dugan '35S, Brown, Thomas F. Curtin Jr. '36.

Swimming—John Macionis '38.

Crew—James C. Castle '36, Benjamin I. Taylor Jr. '35, Edward D. Wilson '35S, David L. Livingston '35S, Lewis Johnson 2d '37E, William S. Kilborne '35, John S. Pillsbury Jr. '35, Robert E. Belknap Jr. '36, Joseph H. Holmes Jr. '36, W. Perry Curtiss Jr. '35, Theodore W. Griggs '37, F. Laton McCartney '36, Henry G. Allen '36S, John W. Bailey '36, George E. Eyer Jr. '37, Robert H. Spock '36, Gordon Feary '36, Harcourt P. Schutz '37S, Dominick.

Big Six Football Scores

Nebraska		Missouri	
28-Chicago	7	39-William Jewell	0
Kansas State		**Kansas**	
12-Duquesne	0	7-Notre Dame	28
Iowa State		**Oklahoma**	
6-Cornell (Iowa)	6	3-Colorado	0

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Harvard's Athletic Stand

NOT since the issuing of the famous Bulletin No. 23 by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has any event connected with the handling of intercollegiate athletics caused as much discussion among those who are at all interested in that department of college affairs as did the announcement that J. Robert Haley, captain of the Harvard varsity eleven of 1935, had resigned that position following the decision of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports at Harvard that he was ineligible. With the season already started and Captain Haley apparently ready to lead his eleven against Springfield College next Saturday, the announcement came like lightning out of a clear sky.

Violated Financial Assistance Rule

According to the announcement made by the Harvard authorities, Captain Haley was barred under the rule that says no Harvard student shall represent Harvard in any athletic team or crew who receives from others than those on whom he is naturally dependent for financial support, money, by gift or loan, or the equivalent of money, such as board and lodging, etc., unless the source and character of these gifts or payments to him shall be approved by the Athletic Committee on the ground that they have not accrued to him primarily because of his ability as an athlete.

Harvard's Stand Deserves Credit

While some persons may criticize Harvard's stand in this situation and wonder how it is that action was not taken until this late date, there is no question but what the Crimson authorities have acted as they believed best in the case. If their athletes are to be subject to certain rules, then they should be lived up to to the letter, and whenever an infraction comes to the attention of the Crimson authorities, it is up to them to take action. There is no question but what Athletic Director William J. Bingham and all those who considered the present case regretted exceedingly that it should ever have happened, but they are entitled to the greatest possible credit for the stand they took.

Apt to Open Many Questions

That Harvard's action in the case of her football captain is going to result in considerable discussion regarding intercollegiate athletics is certain. Unless we are mistaken, it is going to bring out into the open again all of those "evils" which have been talked so much about in years past. Proselyting, subsidizing, summer baseball and the like will no doubt receive their full share of attention, and what the result will be can hardly be foretold. That the future will bring some changes seems to me quite certain, and when it is all over it is to be hoped that the situation will be cleared to the satisfaction of all hands.

Can the Present Rules Prevail?

In connection with the Haley case and rumors regarding other college athletes, it seems to me there is a grave question as to whether or not placing such stringent rules on college athletes is going to accomplish the purpose for which they are instituted. All true lovers of intercollegiate athletics want to see the teams made up of bona fide students, and it was to this end that the present rules and regulations were made; but such instances as the present one show that they are not accomplishing their purpose. Enthusiastic alumni and athletic authorities who are anxious to keep their positions too often forget or ignore the rules in order that some good athlete may represent their Alma Mater on the field of sport.

All Must Take the Same Stand

There is an old saying, "United we stand, divided we fall," which, it seems to me, must be the answer to the present intercollegiate athletic situation. Many of the leading colleges of the country have rules similar to those prevailing at Harvard, and, so far as we know, they are trying to live up to them; but, judging from reports, they are finding it more and more difficult. The result is that it is getting to be an open question as to whether college athletics are being helped by them. We believe that intercollegiate sports should be kept up to the highest standard, but must admit that we are really alarmed over some of the things we hear about this and that college and the doings of some of the alumni. Unless some way can be devised to keep all of the rules effective at all of the colleges, it looks as if intercollegiate athletics were in for a stormy time.

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Women's Activities — X Wednesday and Friday Page

Comes a Nip in the Air—With a Zest for Warm Clothes

Fashions—Foods — X Wednesday and Friday Page

Tweed Tailored Suits Lead Off

And Later the Elaborately Fur-Trimmed Coat Steps Out

By Elene Foster
Paris Fashion Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paris

"BON jour, Mademoiselle, aujourd'hui le temps est un peu frais," announces the little maid as she brings the morning rolls. In other words, "there's a nip in the air," and that means that it is time to pack away the last of our summer wardrobe and give a thought to what, at the moment, is the most important item of the winter one, the warm street costume.

The tweed tailored suit has become almost indispensable for the autumn; nothing is so comfy and so practical, and this year's tweeds are of infinite variety, softer and more colorful than ever before. There are divers ways of making the autumn suit, there is the simple "classic" type like that shown in the sketch of the model from Lucien Lelong, the more elaborate style like that with velvet sleeves by Madame Schiaparelli and those of the strictly tailored double-breasted fashion which is the joy of the younger generation.

Jackets, as I wrote you last month, are rather short, and skirts, as you will see in the accompanying sketches, have a bit of fullness. Even if they are of the straight, plain design, they are slit at the sides to make walking easier. The shoulders of these tailored jackets are never of the exaggerated height or breadth of those of several seasons past; they may be a bit broad, as in the Lelong model, or upstanding like those of the Schiaparelli costume, but they are rarely extreme.

A "demi" Norfolk jacket has appeared in several of the collections, the back gathered on a tight yoke and held firmly at the waist by a stitched belt of the tweed, the front plain and either single or double-breasted. This type of jacket is designed for sport or country wear.

The dark-colored blouse which was worn with last spring's tailored suit has given way to those in lighter and gayer colors which are often fastened with metal clips or buttons. One of these, in beige jersey, is shown in the Lelong sketch. A full blouse gathered about the neck to form an upstanding ruche (a suggestion of this is shown in the Molyneux sketch) and with full bishop's sleeves is a favorite for the slimmer figure. Velveteen, jersey and a light woolen material which is very like the old-fashioned challie, are the popular materials for the blouse.

The street costume, which consists of a loose jacket worn with a plain frock of the same material, which is a little dressier form of the "tailleur," is worn for the luncheon or the informal afternoon affair, and the jacket usually trimmed with a narrow band of astrakhan or nutria. A short, rounded cape, reaching to the hip-bone and made either of the material of the frock, trimmed with a narrow band of fur, or wholly of fur (usually black astrakhan) sometimes replaces the jacket in this type of costume. I remember one of these in rough black cloth, in the Lelong collection, which had a band of black astrakhan all around the edges and was fastened at the neck with a flaming coral clasp, the same bright color being used for the belt buckle of the plain, tailored frock. Short fur capes, by the by, in astrakhan, seal or nutria—the fashionable furs of the season—are shown by all the leading houses. These usually have a scarf of the fur tied in a big bow and a little muff as well, and some houses are exploiting kid gloves with wide gauntlets of the same fur.

The winter coat is, with the exception of those of the strictly tailored lines, elaborately trimmed with fur. Silver foxes hang by their heads or their tails or are wound in spiral designs over the more elaborate, while astrakhan, nutria and seal form the entire back or front or long, full sleeves of others. Pointed revers are faced with fur and on top of these, a fur scarf is tied in a huge bow-knot. The skirts of these coats have a slight flare and the sleeves, as a general rule, are large leg-o'-mutton, bishop's, kimona and wide bell-sleeves. The model by Molyneux shown in the sketch is a conservative example of this winter's coat. The wide astrakhan collar which forms a plastron at the back is another variation of the fur hood which is popular with many of the houses.

Duveteen and heavy, often hairy, woolen materials are used for these coats. A novelty is the "monk's coat" which is a feature of Maggie Rouff's collection. Of heavy woolen material in brown, black or deep purple, with its hood and bell sleeves and a woolen rope tied around the waist, this is an exact replica of the habit of the Capucine monks. This seems to have a strong appeal for girls of college age.

But of all the winter models, the snug, well-fitted, double-breasted redingote seems the best for every-day, knockabout wear. Creed has any number of these in his winter collection, well-nigh perfect in cut and workmanship. One in plain black woolen material has the wide, notched revers faced with black and white plaid and is worn with a frock of the plaid which has a wide belt of black patent leather and a little white, turned-over collar and ties.

Fur coats are of all lengths, from the loose, little hip-length jacket to the full-length garment of astrakhan or seal. Many of these fur models are bound around the edges and at the pockets and wrists with narrow silk braid. Here is an excellent idea for covering the worn edges of one's old fur coat.

Captain Molyneux Makes This Winter Coat of a Lovely, Soft Moss-Green Wool and Collars It With Black Astrakhan. The Soft Fur Hat, Which Can Be Adjusted to Suit the Face, Has a Cluster of Little Moss-Green Pompons at the Side.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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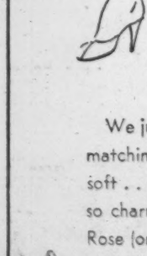

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A Circus Party for the Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Searching for an idea for something different in the way of a party for a small boy, Bobby's mother thought of this Circus Party plan which came out happily for everyone.

Invitations went out written on cards cut in animal shapes. Bobby attired as ringmaster, whip, high hat and all, met his guests at the door and as soon as all were assembled he told them that the animals had all escaped into the living-room and asked them to help find them. This resulted in a great hunt for small chocolate animals hidden about.

A rainbow of toy balloons floated from the chandelier in the dining-room. At each child's place was a small bag of candy and peanuts, and glasses of real pink lemonade. Marching around the table was a row of animal crackers mounted on square tea biscuit with the aid of a bit of frosting. Three trays were arranged for circus "rings" at the table center. Ices and cakes were passed by little sister dressed as a fluffy-skirted circus lady and Cousin Ned dressed as a jolly clown. Each guest went happily home with a big balloon.—(Mrs.) B. M. S., Indiana.

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Patchwork Adventures

Out of a Rag Bag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

IF ANYBODY can get out of a rag bag an adventurous sense of working with a purpose, yet with an exciting uncertainty as to what the ultimate achievement will be, it is surely Mrs. Alice Armstrong, when she takes needle, scissors, and a bundle of scraps. The dash and humor which she brings to her patchwork pictures give them a peculiar liveliness, originality and ingenious charm.

There is, of course, nothing novel in patchwork. But the needlecraft practiced by our grandmothers is not Mrs. Armstrong's kind of patchwork. Hers is swift, daring, experimental. She will have slapped a mountain range or half a dozen cypresses into place, and fastened them there, while the maker of an old-fashioned piece is still stitching at a single square. Not, however, that Mrs. Armstrong lacks patience or capacity for fine stitchery. Her first excursions into fabric picture making were in needlework, far removed in type from her present style.

The first of these silk-embroidered pictures is a small oval, delicately worked, which she was inspired to make, many years ago, after having seen a little framed picture of silken needlework in an old curiosity shop. From this she proceeded and made seascapes, landscapes, figure groups of various sizes, and finally a large gay wall hanging, representing an Old World village street, which she took a full year to complete.

Swifter Than Stitchery

It was after finishing this embroidered picture that Mrs. Armstrong began to realize that she could get the effects she wanted equally well by laying on pieces of stuff as by the lengthy process of filling in large areas with stitchery. And so it was that she started on her first patchwork picture.

How swift the new method is she proves by doing what she calls a "small" picture, measuring perhaps two feet by one and a half, in a day. A large village scene, measuring about one yard by one and a half, took her but a week. This village piece is a genuine patchwork picture, and is one of her favorites among her own works. There are snow-mountains at the back, ranges of hills against them; cypress trees; and a village square in the foreground with little people walking about it in the most engaging way. In this piece Mrs. Armstrong's simple and ingenuous technique—which somewhat resembles that found in the appliqued cotton desi[gns] produced by modern Egyptian [wor]kers—is clearly exemplified. Th[e] groundwork is a sheet which she herself dyed a dull blue for the sky. Upon this she began to lay her pieces, one mountain rising against another. After them came the lower hills and distant cypresses; then towers, roofs, houses, doors, windows, figures, each in turn cut from this fabric or that and pinned, then sewn in place.

Courtesy of Mrs. Armstrong

A Village Scene Done in Patchwork by Mrs. Alice Armstrong

Starts Without a Design

The curious part of it is that Mrs Armstrong declares, and her family supports the assertion, that she cannot draw at all. With a pencil she is helpless, yet starting with no definite design, she can slash or snip out her pieces of stuff and adjust them in such a way as to make a picture, which literally takes shape under her hands. Near her as she works she has a large bag of scraps, into which she dives a foraging hand and pulls out bits; and from the bit pulled out, its color and fabric, she often gets the idea which carries her on the next step in her design. A reddish-brown piece, for instance, may suggest a ploughed hillside; a scrap of black felt, a cat to set in the window-sill; a bit of lively green, a grass plot or a nice green door.

Mrs. Armstrong's method with the small lively figures who people her pictures is amusing. "First," says she, indicating a little man loitering in the village street, "I cut his trousers. Those are easy and set a kind of proportion to go by. Then I add the shoes below and the shirt above and set a head on top and all comes nice and shapely and proportioned." So also with the women; skirts are cut first, then feet, shawl or bodice, and lastly heads. Beginning with the head, Mrs. Armstrong declares, she gets all the proportions wrong, "like that little deformity there!" and she points out a rather fantastically formed boy disporting himself in the village street. "I began with his head," she explains regretfully, "and got him all wrong."

As for materials, all the old bits from domestic sources and family clothing go into Mrs. Armstrong's capacious bag, and, as she shows her finished pictures, she explains genially that "this gray hill came from my old skirt and that purple one from a blouse of Norah's," while the cypress spires came from an old felt ironing blanket which she herself dyed green.

With Humor and Zest

Dull bits, she explains, are admirable for backgrounds or shadows. White pieces of felt or sheeting she dyes as she wants them; and in the shops, especially at sales, she keeps her eyes open for remnants and scraps of good tints, and nice firm felty bits with a firm weave, which don't fray out and can be sewn right on without needing to be turned in.

One of the pleasant things about this patch-picture making is that Mrs. Armstrong so thoroughly enjoys herself at her work. It is all fun to her, and, established in the spacious rooms of an old Florentine palace, she pursues her chosen pastime with humor, vivacity and zest. If she could draw she might, it is true, produce something more sophisticated, but it would probably lack just that lively touch which comes from her unschooled and instinctive method.

It is all quick, amusing, decorative and—seemingly—so easy. Of course one must have a flair, a sense of form and color, even if no drawing, to be able to achieve such good results. But doubtless many women possess enough of these qualities to produce from their piece-bags some patchwork pictures for nursery or playroom, porch or other place where broad quaint effects would be in keeping. Or even set the children themselves to this novel kind of handiwork.

D. NEVILLE LEES

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Tailored Suit Is in Heavy Green Wool, With Sleeves and Collar of Black Velvet and a Row of the Closely Cropped Wool Trimming—One of Mme. Schiaparelli's Winter Features. The Velvet Collar Forms a Point at the Back, With a Black Wool Tassel at the End. From Mme. Schiaparelli.

Scratched China

When china is used a great deal and the dishes are constantly put away with one dish resting upon another, many little scratches will be made; and, in time, there will appear unsightly marks that soap and water will not remove. When this happens, dip a slightly damp cloth in dry powered borax, then rub the discolored surface thoroughly, and every bit of the discoloration will disappear, unless it has been burned into the china. Borax will also remove much discoloration from light colored enamel ware.

Mrs. F. S. L., District of Columbia

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Easy Soups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

During winter months I had artichokes and choko growing in my garden, and to save trouble and gas boiled them and the potatoes in the same saucepan. Other vegetables such as carrot, turnip, marrow and pumpkin can also be boiled together without spoiling the flavor, and the water saved is almost a jelly and makes a delicious foundation for next day's soup.

For some soups I use a small tin of tomato soup or other vegetable soup, adding milk, chopped parsley and croutons of bread. An endless variety can be made, sometimes adding the prepared packets of dried soups to the vegetable stock; the result is most satisfactory and my soups were always appreciated made in this way.

If the soup is required thickened, melt butter and flour in the saucepan first before adding other ingredients, then boil all up together.

E. A. H.

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This Business of Equality

And Woman's Rights—What Do They Mean to You?

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR those of us who live in the northern states there is indeed, as Elene Foster has said, "a nip in the air." You in Honolulu and Miami and Nice have, I hope, something equally delightful and to your liking. For with the first flush of autumn and the bracing freshness of these October mornings, we are inspired to trot out our abilities and our viewpoints, just as we get out our tweeds and warmer coats, to look them over and see how they will do. Like the coats, they quite often won't. They need "fixing up" or discarding in favor of something more up to date. And oh, isn't it a grand time of year, by way of the "fixing,"—to join a class or speed up that shorthand or dig deep into a home reading course!

Some of us talk vigorously about equality with men. I think we all would say that in the absolute, there is, of course, no doubt of it. I hope we would. And in actual practice, the untiring efforts of the Woman's Party and others to iron out glaring legal inequalities and more subtle forms of discrimination, deserve our unfailing appreciation and support. But in spite of this, or perhaps I should say in addition to it, the idea of equality always prods me with the insistent realization that we women really can do more than we are doing, to improve ourselves, both professionally and as individuals. And now is the time—"now" always is the time.

We have entered a world of business and professions which was already occupied, to their satisfaction, by the men. In the very nature of this fact, then, because we are, one might say, in the minority party, not in numbers but in power; we are bound to prove ourselves not only as able as men but even better. Of course I don't like to have to say it exactly that way. It gives the impression of competition, and competition is just what we must get out of our heads; we need, rather, to be working together, men and women. What I mean then, is that in order to convince men that we women are needed by them, as equals, we must prove ourselves worth much, and prove it through consistent improvement, in knowledge, in experience, and in breadth of vision. It is not a pushing in through the door and elbowing them out, that I see for us; but a better tending of our lamps so that they will want us to come in and bring them along as a help.

A young friend of mine was assigned to take dictation from an executive whose work lay in the building field. She was already a quiet, quick stenographer, considered extra good. But was she willing to let it rest at that? After the first batch of letters, filled with terms new to her, she secured books and magazines on architecture and building construction, and gave herself a course. She kept up her reading, too. You have known others like her. Her receptivity and understanding made her even quicker, and utterly invaluable. Her work became more interesting to her, and she became more interesting to everyone.

Then there is the woman who gave us a most enjoyable little concert in the home of a friend. She had never had a music lesson until she entered the forties. Her children grown up, some leisure hers for the first time, she turned to the thing she had always missed. She might have thought herself "too old," and bemoaned her "lack" the rest of her life. Or having learned to play a few things, she might have been too apologetic to share them in so simple and natural a way.

"Woman's Rights," to me, indicate then, not in any sense a striving against men; but the right to express in all our relationships a high and beautiful womanliness. "Equality" used in connection with our place in the business and social world, spells, for me, a challenge to each of us that we actually prove we are equal to the opportunities we feel we should have. Life is worth that. And I find that seeing to these sorts of "Woman's Rights" and this sort of "Equality" can keep us rather busy.

Millicent Taylor

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* Name on request.

Listed Stock Quotations

Trading Activity Increases Sharply as Stock Prices Retreat

Commodity and Money Markets

Leading Stocks Participate In Downward Move

By Forrest Price

They were on the toboggan.

This time nearly every stock on the list declined.

Including leaders which have been showing resistance to pressure.

The rails which were the weak sisters yesterday were prominent losers today.

Trading was so active at times that business on the stock exchange got considerably behind the tickers.

Total transactions amounted to about 2,300,000 shares.

What caused the slump?

The war scare principally. And "scare" is right. For actual fighting has not yet begun between Italy and Ethiopia.

However, the situation is critical enough.

Stocks retreating 1 to 3 points or more were such issues as General Cable preferred, Great Northern preferred, Inland Steel, Celotex preferred, Consolidated Gas, Deere, du Pont, Eastman Kodak, Union Carbide, Union Pacific, Westinghouse Airbrake, Worthington Pump A, Allied Chemical, Auburn, Republic Iron & Steel, Motor Products and National Lead.

U. S. Smelting had an extreme drop of more than 4 points.

The steel stocks and the rails were conspicuous on the down side. However, the public utilities participated largely in the reaction. American Telephone was a loser to the extent of about 2 points.

Disquieting war reports depressed the bond market. The Italian 7s dropped about 2 points. U. S. Governments sagged. Corporate loans generally followed the downward trend of stocks. A few brought slightly higher prices.

Commodities generally were strong. The war scare was responsible for an advance of more than $1.50 a bale for cotton in New York. The grains at Chicago were strong and active. Lard, copper and rubber also were higher.

Glancing back over the period from the time when stocks began to shake off their lethargy and to show a tendency to rise it is remarkable how much headway they have made in the face of many discouraging handicaps.

Threat of war between Italy and Ethiopia together with the possibility of its spread to other countries has been the latest of the big hindrances. However, conservative observers feel that the fear of hostilities is a more deterrent influence than actual warfare would be.

The future of the market under any conditions is hard to forecast, and commission houses are more cautious than ever in handing out advice. But the fact that there are great possibilities of business growth in this country is a sustaining influence to be seriously considered in making any sort of analysis of conditions.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Weak; heavy selling follows European war scare.

Bonds: Heavy; U. S. Governments and foreign issues under pressure.

Curb: Lower; liquidation in all divisions.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; gold currencies lead decline.

Cotton: Strong; general buying on European war news.

Sugar: Higher; firmer spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Strong: War news.

Corn: Sharply higher.

Cattle: Steady to 25 off.

Hogs: Around 10 higher; top, $11.05.

Foreign

London: A variety of rumors today accentuated the recent dullness on the stock exchange, and dealers generally marked down quotations in anticipation of selling from the continent and other sources. Chancellor of Exchequer Chamberlain's speech Tuesday evening had no effect on gild-edged securities, which hardened fractionally from their lowest prices. The market closed easy.

Paris: Prices resumed their downward trend on the Bourse today, losing the gains of Tuesday's rally, due to the continued uncertainty over the Italian-Ethiopian situation. Rentes, industrials, banks and international shares declined, Suez and Egyptian issues being the weakest. The closing was heavy.

Berlin: Selling orders dominated trading on the Boerse today. Prices declined fractionally, and closed without recovery.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Special or Regular Rate	Period	Payable	Stock of Record
Pacific Tin	$1	Nov. 1	.....	
Liquidating				
Simms Petroleum	$1.25	Oct. 18	Oct. 11	
Regular				
Cen Rib Mills pf	$1.75	Q Dec. 2	Nov. 20	
Cerro de Pasco Cop	$1	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Columbus Ry, P & Lt	.....			
Co 1st pf, A	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sept.16	
Do 6½% pf, B	$1.63	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Columbus & Xenia	$1	Dec. 10	Nov. 25	
Lane Co (The)	$1	Q Oct. 1	Sept.26	
Lerner Stores	50c	Oct. 15	Oct. 7	
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 21	
Phila Electric	45c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 10	
Stand Oil Tr Shares				
Series A reg	6c	Oct. 15	Sept.30	
West Coast Oil Co pf	$1	Q Oct. 5	Oct. 1	
Wrigley (Wm) Jr	25c	M Nov. 1	Oct. 20	
Maytag Co	$3	cum pf	$3.75	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Do 1st pf	$1.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Special				
Columbia Pictures	50%	Dec. 10	Nov. 29	

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
Wheat					
December	1.03⅛	1.07⅞	1.02¾	1.06⅞	+.04½
May	1.02⅝	1.06⅞	1.01⅝	1.05⅞	+.03⅜
July	.93½	.97½	.92¼	.96½	+.04½
Corn					
December	.58¾	.62¾	.59	.61⅞	+.03
May	.57¾	.61¾	.57¾	.60⅝	+.01¾
July	.58⅞	.62¾	.58¾	.61⅝	+.02⅝
Oats					
December	.28¾	.30	.28¼	.29⅝	+.01¼
May	.29⅜	.31	.29⅜	.30½	+.01⅛
July	.28¾	.30¼	.28¾	.30	+.01⅜
Rye					
December	.51⅛	.55¼	.50⅞	.54¼	+.03¾
May	.54	.58	.53½	.57¼	+.04⅛
July	.53½	.58	.53½	.58	+.04
Winnipeg Wheat					Net
		High	Low	Last	Chg
December		.95¾	.93½	.95¾	+.03
May		.96¾	.93⅞	.96¼	+.03

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Oct. 2	Oct. 1
9⅜	11¼	2½	Adams Express	800	7½	7	7	7⅜	
35½	28	2	Adams Millis	1400	33½	32	32	34¼	
14¼	8	.60	Addressograph	1100	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13⅞	
14½	4½	....	Advance Rumely	400	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	12⅞	
152¼	104⅝	3½	Air Reduction	1200	146½	145⅛	145⅛	148½	
1⅞	⅜	....	Airway Elec App	1700	1	1	1	1	
20½	15⅛	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	1600	16	15⅛	15⅛	15¾	
19⅜	6⅝	..	Allegh Corp ppf (h)	200	14	14	14	14⅝	
2⅛	⅜	....	Alleghany Corp (h)	1200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	400	26½	26	26	26¾	
173	125	6	Allied Chem	60	167¾	165	165	169	
127½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	300	126	125¾	126	125¾	
7⅜	3½	..	Allied Stores	6200	6⅜	6	6	6½	
29	12	....	Allis Chalmers	3600	26½	25½	25⅞	26¾	
20½	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	16	
73¾	49	5	Allied St pf	10	68	68	68	69	
71	48½	2	Amerada	800	63¼	62¾	62⅞	64	
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	200	51	50½	50½	52	
32½	13½	....	Am Bank Note	800	29	27¼	27¼	29¾	
65¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	63	63	63	63	
17¾	6½	....	Am Crystal Sug	600	14½	14	14	14⅞	
38⅛	21	1	Am Brake S&F	200	32¼	32	32¼	32¾	
146⅝	110	4†	Am Can	1800	140½	138¼	138¼	141½	
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	100	156½	156½	156½	157	
25⅝	10	....	Am Car & Fdry	600	20	18	18	20¼	
57½	25½	....	Am Car & F pf	400	48	45	45	48¼	
22	8	....	Am Chain	1200	20½	19½	19½	21	
107	38	1¾	Am Chain pf	100	165¾	165¾	165¾	106⅞	
5¼	2⅜	....	Am Colortype	100	4½	4½	4½	....	
33¼	22½	....	Am Co Alcohol	1800	26	24⅞	25	26⅛	
3	⅜	....	Am Encaustic T (h)	100	1	1	1	1	
8⅞	2¾	....	Am European	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	....	
9¼	2	....	Am & For Pow	3200	5⅝	5	5	5¾	
42	14	....	Am & For Pow pf	200	29½	29½	29½	31	
17	3⅞	....	Am & For Pw 2pf	1200	10¼	9⅛	9⅝	11	
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	200	12½	12½	12½	12	
37¼	29½	2.40	Home Prod	400	31¾	31⅛	31¼	32⅛	
4⅞	2¼	....	Am Ice	1200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
37¾	18	2	Am Ice pf		20¼	20¼	20	20⅝	
9⅞	4½	....	Am International	800	8	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛	
6	1¾	....	Am La Fr pf (h)	10	2½	2¼	2¼	....	
20¾	9	....	Am Locomotive	400	16⅛	14	14	16¾	
58	32	....	Am Loco pf	300	52	51½	51½	53½	
11¼	4¼	....	Am Mach & Met	4600	9¾	9¼	9¾	9½	
9¾	4½	....	Am Mach & M ct	2600	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	
23¾	13½	....	Am Metal	5200	24⅜	23	23	23¾	
116	72	2g	Am Metal 6%	100	121	121	121	....	
28⅞	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	800	25⅜	24½	24½	26¼	
9½	6	....	Am Power & Lt	10300	6⅜	5¾	6	6½	
41½	8⅜	....	Am P&L 5% pf	7800	28⅛	27⅜	28	29	
49½	10⅛	....	Am P&L 6% pf	6900	33¾	32½	33¼	34	
18¾	10½	....	Am Radiator	6400	16½	15⅞	15⅞	16⅜	
27⅞	15¾	.30†	Am Rolling Mill	4200	25½	24⅛	24⅛	25⅝	
14⅝	4½	....	Am Seating	1800	13½	12¾	13	14	
51¼	31⅝	....	Am Smelt & Ref	3600	48⅛	46½	46⅞	48¾	
102¾	72½	5	Am Smelt top	1100	101	100	100¼	101¼	
105½	74¾	5	Am Smelt B	1400	102	..141¼	101¼	104	
20¼	12	....	Am Steel Fdries	600	15½	15	15⅛	16	
106	58	2	Am Steel F pf	20	89	97½	97½	98	
140⅝	129⅛	8	Am Steel Top pf	10	134⅞	134¼Q	134⅝	....	
43	33½	2†	Am Stores	400	36⅝	36⅞	36⅞	36¾	
70½	51½	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	52	51	51	52¼	
149⅝	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	2600	138	135¾	135⅝	138½	
6⅜	2½	....	Am Type Fdrs (h)	500	5⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5½	
26¼	9	....	Am Typ F pf (h)	200	24	22	22	25	
27	18½	1†	Am Sum Tob	600	24	23½	23½	24½	
19¼	7⅛	....	Am Wat W & E	10200	15½	14⅜	14⅜	13⅜	
82	48	6	Am Wat 1pf	400	81¼	80⅜	80⅝	81⅝	
10⅜	4⅞	....	Am Woolen	196	9⅛	8⅝	8¾	9¼	
61⅛	35½	....	Am Woolen pf	11300	57½	54½	55½	57¼	
1¼	⅝	....	Am Writ Pap (h)	2800	1	⅝	⅝	1	
6½	2¼	....	Am Wr P pf (h)	1200	4⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4⅝	
5⅜	3	....	Am Zinc Lead & S	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22	8	....	Anaconda Cop	14300	19½	18¾	19	19½	
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	300	12⅜	12	12⅜	12¾	
109	98	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	96½	96½	96½	....	
9½	3⅛	....	Andes Copper	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	....	
2½	1½	....	A P W Paper	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	....	
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	400	47½	46⅛	46½	48	
6½	3¼	....	Armour Ill	3600	4	3⅞	4	4	
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pf	600	60	59⅛	59⅛	60⅝	
110	85	3g	Armour Ill pf	100	103½	103⅛	103½	....	
8⅞	3¾	....	Artloom Corp	500	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅜	
38	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	6200	36½	35½	35¾	37⅝	
15⅝	11½	....	Asso Dry Goods	1000	12⅝	12⅜	13	14⅜	
89⅝	48	....	Asso Dry G 2nd	200	85	85	85	....	
57⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	2600	46½	45	45¼	46¾	
91	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	500	85½	85½	85½	88	
37¼	19½	....	Atl Coast Line	1200	23¼	21	21	23¼	
7½	2	....	Atl Gulf & W I	40	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5	
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	3200	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	21¼	
47½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	500	42	42	42	41¾	
115½	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	200	113¼	112	112	113⅝	
39¾	15	....	Auburn Auto	2700	37¾	35¼	36⅜	38⅛	
14	5½	....	Austin Nichols	200	7	6¾	6¾	7¼	
4¼	2¾	....	Aviation Corp Del	300	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
			—B—						
6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	1400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜	
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	300	20½	19½	19½	21	
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	4600	14⅜	13	13⅛	15	
23	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	18⅛	16½	16½	18½	
110	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	20	107½	107	107	107¼	
40½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	300	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	....	
6½	3¼	....	Barker Bros	10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	....	
51⅛	27½	1¶	Bayuk Cigar	200	42½	42½	42½	44⅛	
10⅝	5⅞	.60†	Barnsdall A	900	9½	9⅛	9⅜	9½	
19	14⅛	.50b	Beatrice Cream	300	15½	14½	14½	15¼	
75	27	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	100	33½	33½	33½	33½	
14¾	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	2600	13¼	12¾	12⅝	13⅛	
23¼	11⅞	....	Bendix Aviation	18600	22	20½	20¾	22⅜	
19⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1300	18⅞	18½	18¾	19	
51¾	34	2	Best & Co	1600	51	51	51	51⅜	
41½	21⅜	....	Bethlehem Steel	11600	36¾	35	35	37⅛	
102¾	55⅜	1¾b	Beth Steel pf	1800	100	98	98	100½	
27½	14¼	....	Bigelow Sanford	400	26¼	25	25	27	
14¼	9⅝	....	Blaw Knox	4600	13⅛	12½	12½	13⅛	
16⅛	6⅞	....	Boeing Airplane	8300	12¾	12⅛	12¼	12¾	
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	4600	48⅝	47	47	48½	
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	20	97	96½	97	....	
47¾	40	2¶	Bon Ami B	110	40	39	39	40	
26⅝	21	1.60	Borden	3300	23¾	22⅝	22¾	23¾	
49⅝	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	24100	48	46⅛	46⅛	48	
8	3¾	....	Boston&Maine	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	....	
58	28¼	2	Borg Warner	5400	56½	53½	54⅝	56⅞	
46¾	16¾	3	Brooklyn Man T	1200	42½	42	42	42½	
36½	30⅜	2¶	Bristol Myers	500	35½	35	35	36	
15⅝	8½	.40	BridgptBrass	5100	15¼	14¼	14¼	14¾	
100	90	6	Brooklyn MT pf	100	96¼	96¼	96¼	....	
31⅞	14	2	Brooklyn Q pf	10	22½	22½	22½	22	
71½	63	3	BrooklynUnGas	500	63¾	60½	60½	62¾	
7	3⅜	....	Brunswick Balke	200	6	5¾	5¾	6½	
8⅛	4¼	....	Bucyrus Erie	4300	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
15	8⅛	....	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¾	
91½	62¾	2	Bucyrus E pf	50	84¼	84¼	84¼	....	
2	1⅛	....	Budd Mfg Brs	3600	⅝	½	½	½	
6⅞	3¼	....	Budd Mfg pf	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	
9¼	2½	....	Budd Wheel	8500	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8¾	
23⅞	8¼	....	Bullard	11000	22¼	20¼	20¼	23	
11	3¾	....	Bulova Watch	200	9½	9¼	9¼	10	
9⅞	5⅝	....	Burns Bros pf (h)	70	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7¼	
20½	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	7200	19½	19	19	19½	
22½	10	....	Bush T Bldgs pf	50	15	15	15	15	
2¾	1½	....	Butte Cop & Zinc	600	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼	
20⅝	13⅜	....	Byers	1400	16⅛	15¾	15¾	17⅝	
60¾	32	....	Byers pf	20	56⅛	56	56	58	
			—C—						
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	1500	33	32⅝	32⅝	34	
1¼	¼	....	Callahan Z & L	700	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	2½	....	Calumet & Hecla	2000	5¼	5	5	5⅜	
27	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	7500	24⅝	23	23	25	
16⅝	8⅛	....	Canada Dry	1000	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅞	
13¾	9⅜	....	Canadian Pacific	4500	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	9⅜	
37	32	....	Cannon Mills	500	37	37	37	37	
13½	4⅜	....	Capital Admin	1700	11	10½	10½	11	
45½	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	40	45¼	45	45	44¼	
81½	45¾	....	Case Thresh	200	78⅞	76¼	77	78½	
54⅝	51⅝	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	4500	51¼	50½	50½	52½	
35⅜	79½	....	Celanese Corp	9500	27½	25¾	26	27¼	
6⅛	1⅞	....	Celotex Co (h)	2500	5¾	5¼	5½	5¾	
39¼	11¼	....	Celotex Co pf (h)	1900	35½	34½	34½	36½	
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	500	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜	
12⅜	6¼	....	Century Ribbon	400	7½	7½	7½	....	
63¾	48⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	7500	58½	55¾	56	58	
7	3⅜	....	Certain-Teed	500	6	5⅜	5⅜	6¼	
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	3700	44¾	42	42	45¼	
47½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4200	44¾	44	44	44⅞	
2¾	⅞	....	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	800	1¼	1¼	1¼	....	
2¼	⅝	....	Chi & Gt West (h)	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	....	
34½	15⅞	1¶	Chi Mail Order	200	29¼	28⅞	29	29⅞	
3	6	....	Chi Mil & St P	500	1	1	1	1	
4¾	¾	....	Chi Mil & St P pf h	800	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝	
2¾	1¼	....	Chi & N'western h	1200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
10⅝	3⅝	....	Chi & N'west pf h	700	5½	5	5	10½	
12	4⅜	....	Chi Pneu Tool 500	1900	10⅞	10	10⅛	11½	
47½	20	....	Chi Pneu T pf	1500	43¾	41⅛	41⅛	43⅜	
4⅜	1⅜	....	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
30	25	2	Chickasha CCot O	400	25½	25¼	25¼	....	
7½	3½	....	Childs Company	800	4¾	4¾	4½	....	
25¼	9	....	Chile Copper	200	22	22	22	22¾	
74⅜	31	1¶	Chrysler	45000	71¾	69	69¾	71¾	
35¾	27⅝	1½	Cleve Gr Br Co	3300	34⅛	33⅛	33⅜	34½	
24¾	14	2	City Ice & Fuel	1500	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅝	
18⅜	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	1500	17½	16	16¼	18	
28½	20	1	Cluett Peabody	200	20	20	20	20	
247½	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	900	245	244	244	247½	
19¼	15½	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	3200	17⅞	17	17	17⅝	
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	20	105	104⅞	104⅞	105	
57⅞	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	500	55	55	55	55	
33⅛	9	....	Collins & Aikman	9000	31	28⅝	28⅝	30⅞	
107	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	50	105	105	105	105	
8¼	6¾	....	Colonial Bea Oil	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	....	
5½	1½	....	Colo F & Ir (h)	500	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
22	10⅜	....	Colo & Southern	10	16½	16	16	....	
17¾	7	....	Colo & So 1pf	10	12	12	12	14	
14	3⅜	....	Columbia Gas	21500	11½	10½	10½	11¼	
86½	35½	.6	Columbia G pf A	100	82½	82½	82½	....	
81	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	2500	66½	64½	64½	66⅜	
94	67	4	Columbian Carb	1200	87½	85	85	88½	
537⅜	391½	2g	Comm Credit	4500	50¼	48¾	48¾	51⅝	
72	56¼	2.80†	Comm Inv Tr	3900	64⅝	64	64	66¾	
102½	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	2700	102⅜	101½	101½	102½	
237⅛	178⅛	.60†	Comm Solvents	8500	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜	18⅜	
27	3½	....	Comwlth & So	4000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
65¼	29½	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	700	57¼	55½	55½	58⅜	
15⅛	9	....	Congress Cigar	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	....	
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	3300	36⅜	34⅛	34⅜	37⅛	
49	23¾	4††	Conn Ry & Lt	50	41	39½	39½	41	
58½	41	4½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20	55	55	55	....	
7½	3¼	....	Budd Mfg Pf ctfs	2500	4¼	4	4	4¼	
22⅛	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	1700	16	15½	15⅝	16	
10½	7	....	Consol Cigar	07	0 8	7½	7½	....	
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	22500	27½	26	26¼	27⅜	
101⅜	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	1500	99	99	99	99	
7	4⅜	....	Consol Laundries	700	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞	
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	9500	7¾	7½	7⅝	7¾	
112	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	30	110¼	110¼	110¼	....	
5	2½	....	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	4	4	4	4⅞	
1½	½	....	Consol Textile	2500	⅞	¾	¾	¾	
82	71	6½	Con Cig ppf ww	10	76½	76½	76½	77	
13⅝	8¾	....	Container A	5000	12	11½	11½	12½	
5½	2⅞	....	Container B	2900	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞	
9¾	4½	....	Cont Baking A	500	7½	7	7	8	
1¾	⅝	....	Cont Baking B	2000	1	1	1	1	
91½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	3600	86⅝	85½	85½	86½	
14⅝	7	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	2700	13¾	13⅜	13½	14¼	
42⅜	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	3300	40	38	38	40	
13⅜	5¼	....	Cont Motors	1700	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
23	15⅛	.62½b	Cont Oil	4500	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¾	
60¾	41⅝	3	Corn Exchange	700	54	53	53¾	55¾	
78⅜	60¼	3	Corn Products	2500	61	60	60½	61	
6⅞	4½	....	Coty	1200	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝	
39⅛	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	400	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	
16⅜	11⅜	.25b	Crosley Radio	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	....	
36¼	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	500	32¼	32	32	33	
5⅝	3⅛	....	Crown Zeller vtc	800	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝	
28	14	....	Cruicible Steel	1200	24½	23¼	23¼	25	
86½	47½	.50g	Cruicible Steel pf	500	85½	85½	85½	85	
1⅝	1	....	Cuba Co	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	....	
8¼	5⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	2500	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	6⅜	
80¾	40½	....	Cuban Am S pf	20	67½	67	67	67½	
47½	39⅝	2½	Cudahy Packing	500	40½	40	40	40½	
22⅞	15	....	Curtis Publishg	1700	17	16½	16½	17¼	
108¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	40	102⅝	10 2	102	....	
3¼	2	....	Curtiss-Wright	11500	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
10⅛	6¼	....	Curtiss-Wright A	7500	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛	
31	16	....	Cutler Hammer	1700	30¼	28½	28⅝	31	
			—D—						
28	19	.75g	Deere & Co pf	300	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	28	
42	22¾	..	Deere & Co	3000	39½	37¾	38½	39¾	
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	4500	33¼	30½	30⅝	34⅝	
19¼	11	..	Del Lack & W	2700	14½

Business and Industry

Manufactures Displacing Farm Products as Chief Exports

Commerce and Finance

Conspiracy Charge Faces Electrical And Cable Units

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Sixteen large manufacturers of power cable and wire materials were charged today by the Federal Trade Commission with "unlawful combination, conspiracy and agreement to restrain competition in their field."

The companies, all members of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, sell their products to public utilities, local and federal governments, and to large industrial plants and office buildings.

In some cases, the complaint alleges, amounts exacted become a part of the permanent investment of which consumers of electricity are called upon to pay a continual return.

Companies Cited

Companies named as respondents are: American Electrical Works, Philadelphia; American Steel & Wire Co., Worcester, Mass.; Anaconda Wire & Cable Co.; Bishop Wire & Cable Corporation, New York City; Boston Insulated Wire & Cable Co., Boston; Crescent Insulated Wire & Cable Co., Trenton, N. J.; General Cable Corporation, New York City; General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; Habirshaw Cable & Wire Corporation, New York City; National Electrical Products Corporation, Pittsburgh; The Okonite Co., Passaic, N. J.; Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Corporation, New York City; John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J.; Simplex Wire & Cable Co., Boston; Triangle Conduit & Cable Co., Brooklyn, and United States Rubber Products, Inc., New York City.

Officers of the trade association named as respondents are: F. C. Jones, president and member of the board of governors; W. J. Donald, managing director; T. W. Howard, director of uniform accounting and statistical department, and C. M. Cogan, director of the engineering department, all of New York City. Members of the board of governors are also joined as respondents.

Accused of Stifling Competition

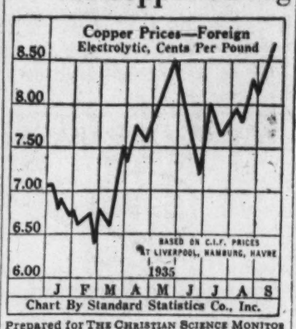
The complaint charges that the 16 companies have organized subsidiary and sectional groups composed of manufacturers who, "but for the activities herein alleged would be in active competition with each other as to price and otherwise."

The association is charged with systematically exchanging price information among its members. Members are alleged to have agreed to quote, sell and deliver their goods according to identical prices and sales conditions.

The complaint says that the companies "compelled unorganized purchasers to purchase such commodities at prices and on terms determined collectively and conclusively by respondents and artificially enhanced the amounts exacted from such purchasers above the amounts obtainable had there been no such determination."

Nov. 1 has been fixed for the respondents to show cause why the commission should not issue a "cease and desist" order.

Statistical Status Of Copper Strong



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPPER is currently in the strongest statistical position since the start of the depression, with both foreign and domestic prices reflecting increased demand.

'Nickel Plate' Debt Default Now Faces The Van Sweringens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—The Van Sweringens have completed formalities which give them the control of their vast "empire" railroad holdings and have already run into another problem, a default in the principal of a debt by the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, better known as the Nickel Plate.

The defaulted securities comprise 6 per cent notes of a $14,946,000 issue which matured yesterday. The notes were sold to finance the purchase by the Nickel Plate from the Alleghany Corporation of control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway in furtherance of the Van Sweringen consolidation plan. The Wheeling securities are held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as loan collateral.

As a result of the default the Nickel Plate notes henceforth would be traded in "flat," according to an announcement by the New York Stock Exchange.

The Nickel Plate is controlled by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, in turn controlled by the Alleghany Corporation, which now is controlled by the Midamerica Corporation, latest of the Van Sweringen holding organizations.

Gold From Europe Is Still Arriving In Big Quantities

PARIS, Oct. 2 (AP)—The flight of gold from Europe continued today as anxiety over the Italo-Ethiopian conflict was heightened by reports that the African empire had been invaded by Italian troops.

The new shipments to the United States include one of 17,000,000 francs (about $1,025,000) in the liner Berengaria, arriving in New York next Tuesday.

Financial circles reported that the Normandie, reaching America next Monday, also will carry a large amount of gold. They estimated that $70,000,000 worth of gold has left France since Sept. 1.

Bankers, however, decribed the situation as "not alarming." Even without the threat of an Ethiopian war, they explained, there are, besides the anxiety over the Memel elections, "normal reasons" for gold movements.

European investors said they have found the New York securities market profitable. Other explanations of the heavy shipments advanced by bankers were that they are "seasonal" and in some cases attributable to the monetary and economic uncertainty in gold bloc countries.

RFC and Bankers In Tilt on Debt Of N. Y. Central

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Against a background of Democratic Party family troubles which cloud the main issues, Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation late yesterday brought into the open a quarrel of long standing he has had with Wall Street bankers over $90,000,000 of New York Central Railroad indebtedness.

He made public correspondence files on the subject of the loan including a letter from Harold S. Vanderbilt of the executive committee of the New York Central, a joint letter signed by Jackson E. Reynolds, president of the First National Bank of New York and George Whitney of J. P. Morgan & Co., and his own strongly worded replies to the position taken by the bankers and indorsed by Mr. Vanderbilt.

Jones Wants Long-Term Bonds

The net result of the public airing of the quarrel, so far as the railroad is concerned, appears to be that the debt will continue to remain in its present form of loans from the New York banks and the RFC. Mr. Jones has for some time been urging its conversion into long-term, 4 per cent bonds—a plan opposed by the bankers on the dual ground that (1) it would be illegal and (2) it would involve refinancing operations, damaging to railroads considering the condition of the market and the position of railroad securities.

The political background of the situation concerns Mr. Jones' suspected conservatism in the more liberal and extreme branches of the Democratic Party. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and other more liberal Senators have charged the RFC chairman with undue friendliness to the bankers and railroads and excessive zeal in loaning them money while at the same time displaying great reluctance to extend the financial aid of his organization to holders of securities.

See Political Aspirations

Involved also is the suspicion that Mr. Jones has lent a willing ear to suggestions that he might prove the ideal man to head a conservative or "constitutional" Democratic movement. Since such rumors became current it is stated that Mr. Jones has no longer been warmly received at the White House. Recent publication of such rumors in a popular "Washington gossip" column, are understood to have caused considerable resentment around RFC headquarters.

The implication is that Mr. Jones was perhaps partly motivated by a desire to clear himself of these ultraconservative charges and suspicions of presidential aspirations by coming out in the open against the bankers. It is of course also apparent from the exchange of correspondence made public that there exists an acute personal difference between them over the proper method of dealing with the New York Central question into which personalities have entered.

The bankers have particularly resented the fact that Mr. Jones has discussed his proposed plan of refinancing at his press conferences and thus sought to build up popular support for his position. The Reynolds-Whitney letter expressed the belief that "repeated public reference to financial plans which cannot presently succeed is distinctly harmful to our company and might militate against the eventual successful culmination of some such issue."

60-Day Extension

The RFC holds a total of $27,499,000 of the total of $90,000,000. The banks hold the balance. Of the RFC holding, $15,600,000 came due yesterday, but a 60-day extension was granted. The bank proposal is that the entire $90,000,000 be put on a demand basis, with an agreement that six months' notice shall be given in advance of any demand for payment in order that all lenders be put in the same position. The proposal also contemplates reduction of the debt by $14,000,000 a year—the sum which the railroad estimated it could apply to the amortization of the debt.

Mr. Jones, on the other hand, has strongly insisted that what he terms an "unhealthy situation" could be cured only by conversion of the loan into long-term bonds which would be taken by the lenders in proportion to their loans and then sold to the public. Such a procedure, he holds, would convert frozen assets into convertible securities.

Financial observers here are inclined to the opinion that technically Mr. Jones and the bankers are separated by a legitimate difference of opinion on an involved banking problem. The fact that an acute personal quarrel has entered into the picture to aggravate this professional difference of opinion is undoubtedly to some extent due to the political background.

Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Delays Interest Payment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—The Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad voted to postpone any action on interest due today on the company's 4 per cent first trust bonds, that will mature in 1939, for 30 days. The directors also decided to defer for the same length of time any decision on filing a petition for reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act.

T. M. Schumacher, chairman, said after the meeting that bondholders had asked for further figures and that he hoped an agreement could be reached soon.

A period of grace was to have expired today on interest payments of $300,000, which were defaulted on July 1, on the $15,190,000 first trust 4 per cent bonds. The company also is in default on interest payments on $14,000,000 refunding and improvement 5 and 6 per cent bonds and on $40,500,000 of consolidated 4 and 4½ per cent bonds.

Officials See U. S. Export Excess Smallest Since 1895

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Despite the quickening pace of domestic business activity reported from many quarters, semiofficial estimates today forecast for 1935 the smallest "favorable" balance of foreign trade in 40 years.

At the same time, the Commerce Department issued figures for August's commerce with other nations showing little net change from the preceding month, but revealing a deep drop in Russian purchases of American commodities.

Notwithstanding the trade agreement with Russia signed in July, under which the Soviet guaranteed to buy $30,000,000 worth of American goods annually, exports fell from $5,520,000 in July to $826,000 in August. A slash in Soviet purchases of cotton and machinery accounted for the difference.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States issues coincidently an analysis of recent foreign trade which asserted that manufactured articles were displacing farm products as America's foremost articles of export.

With four months of 1935 still to run, the year's exports exceeded imports by a scant $27,000,000. A better showing was predicted for the rest of the year by officials who maintain a sharp watch on such statistics. At most, however, they said, the last four months will not increase the favorable balance by more than $70,000,000.

Thus a maximum of slightly less than $100,000,000 was estimated for the year. Not since 1895 has the excess of exports over imports fallen below that figure. The last unfavorable balance of trade was in 1893. Last year's favorable balance was $778,000,000; in 1933 it was $225,000,000 and in 1932, $288,000,000.

For the first eight months of 1935 exports totaled $1,369,000,000, while imports aggregated $1,341,000,000. Officials were interested in the fact that for the same period of 1934 exports added up to exactly the same figure as this year, but imports were $31,000,000 less, or $1,110,000,000.

Officials said fluctuations in Russian purchases were the rule rather than the exception because of the fact that one Russian firm buys all that nation's imports. This presented, they said, an entirely different picture than a country of many individual importers with many and varying needs.

In June, Russian purchases here totaled $2,686,000; in July, they were $5,520,000 and in August, $826,000. However, Russia bought $2,528,000 worth of American cotton in June, $3,559,469 in July and none in August. Her machinery purchases were $128,449 in June, $1,156,532 in July and $408,017 in August.

The Chamber of Commerce statement said that of 28 leading commodities "recording gains" as exports in the first six months of this year, 22 were manufactured products, five were foodstuffs and one was a raw material.

"Exemplifying the changing trend is the race for first place on the export list now being waged by King Cotton and automobile exports," the chamber said. "The margin between the declining manufactured cotton exports and rising trade in automotive trade is steadily growing narrower.

"In the first six months unmanufactured cotton exports represented 14.5 per cent of the total export value, and automotive exports 12.3 per cent. For the same period a year ago, the respective percentages were 18.2 per cent and 10.5 per cent."

The World's Business

NRA—Gone But Not Forgotten

WHETHER there will be a new effort to resuscitate the NRA at the next session of Congress seems now to depend upon the behavior of business. This is Mr. Roosevelt's latest contribution to the breathing spell.

This is a change from his previous position on the NRA. On Aug. 24 he recommended Congressional hearings to consider proposed legislation for "preserving permanently to the nation such social and economic advantages as were gained" through NRA. A week or so ago Senator Harrison imagined that this was still the rule of the day. He predicted that a new NRA would be the chief measure to be considered at the coming session of Congress. What has made for the new attitude? The explanation may be found in the statement of Donald R. Richberg. Mr. Richberg frankly acknowledges that the chaos which he predicted would overwhelm American industry on the heels of the Schechter decision has not arrived. The President shared the Richberg fear. In his famous "horse and buggy" speech he implied a collapse of prices and activity. Just as plainly as Mr. Richberg he can now see that nothing so dreadful has happened. The Supreme Court handed down its decision on May 28. Between then and now the upward movement, which started in the spring, has gone forward. The average level of wholesale prices has gone up less than 1 per cent; business activity, 6 per cent. This is not a spectacular performance. But it marks a *steadiness* in improvement, which convinces most economic observers, disturbed by the violent ups and downs of the previous two years, that it is healthy. It certainly does not represent collapse.

I would not be so foolish as to say that this improvement has been registered because of the lapse of the NRA. Too much economic discussion is based upon the supposed influence of one factor. Thousands of factors are constantly acting and reacting upon the economic system. Moreover, the NRA, as everybody knows, had ceased to exist as a force one way or the other long before its legal funeral.

And yet the NRA decision has, I suggest, something to do with business improvement. Businessmen are at bottom speculators. They buy their raw materials ahead of the selling of the finished product. Too much uncertainty as to the future will indubitably prevent them from taking even normal risks. They will do business from hand to mouth. The greatest uncertainty affecting businessmen, unreasonable though it may have been, came from the power of executive government. An example of the uncertainty was a businessman's remark to me, "Our standard of value! Our standard of value is now the brain of one man." The judiciary certainly allayed this fear. It reinforced a confidence that the political development of the country would be *channeled* along constitutional lines.

All this should be sufficient to persuade a President intent only upon recovery to let well enough alone. But the world now knows that Mr. Roosevelt is first and foremost a reformer. When he says that he will not revive the NRA if business behaves itself, he means *if* business observes code standards in respect of wages and hours. Voluntary agreement in furtherance of these aims is permissible under the skeleton NIRA expiring next April. George L. Berry has been appointed Co-ordinator of Industrial Co-operation, with an uncertain position in the remaining NRA hierarchy, to encourage them.

The President, however, is satisfied that 90 per cent of all industry is abiding by code standards. Mr. Richberg thinks that this is due to the "collective thinking and acting that made it possible for the great wave of businessmen to agree informally to carry on their stands." This is undoubtedly true. Business now knows that if private enterprise will not subserve social standards, it will bring on Government intervention. But a greater reason is what Mr. Richberg calls the "tide of improving business." In a profit system more labor-buying power can be obtained in a depression only out of better profits. Unless the governments or the banks subsidize the initial expenditure, there is no other way. What has happened is in accord with this common sense. Recovery has started at the top, as the saying is, and is percolating through to the bottom.

But an improvement that begins with profits is in flat contradiction to the theory that was Mr. Roosevelt's contribution to the NRA idea. Better wages and lower hours were to be adopted ahead of higher profits. Businessmen were to be recouped out of the greater turnover arising out of increased mass spending. No plan was evolved to tide businessmen over. Even the opening of the Federal Reserve System to direct loans to industry, strangely enough, did not occur till months after. Business, when NRA burst over our heads, was operating in the red. What happened was that wages went up, hours were lowered, *and profits rose.* All the factors in industry benefited. But it was at somebody else's expense. This was the consumer. For the benefits to both labor and capital came out of the consumers in higher prices. Thus the higher wages did not represent any increase in buying power. For such an increase is frustrated if prices go up with money wages.

But the failure to expand purchasing power through the NRA carried with it something that was even more baneful. Just as political liberty is the cornerstone of our political institutions, so economic liberty is the cornerstone of our economic institutions. Business was allowed to band together in restricting output for the purpose of *keeping up* prices. This is just what the economists warned might happen. How prosperity could come back by a process of competitive scarcity between farm and factory was never explained. If prices are to perform their function of distributing goods, they must be unfettered by private monopoly. The consumer must be king.

Monopoly is an ancient suspicion. "People of the same trade seldom meet together, even for merriment and diversity," observed Adam Smith a century and a half ago, "but the conversation ends in a conspiracy against the public, or in some contrivance to raise prices." Adam Smith would have recognized in Mr. Borah a kindred spirit on the subject of monopoly. The lesson has been learned out of the experience of the last years. Now the Brookings Institution rubs it home. "The one type of redistributive reform which in our judgment outranks all others," it says, "is the gradual but persistent revamping of price policy so as to pass on the benefits of technological progress and rising production to all the population in their role of consumers."

It is difficult to see in his latest remarks on the NRA that the President himself has yet learned the lesson. He still seems to hanker after the NRA. But, thanks to the Supreme Court and business recovery, he will probably not subject the population again to the experience of learning it. H. B. E.

Motion Picture Concerns in Best Status Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Leading motion picture companies are in the strongest position they have enjoyed in years, due principally to drastic capital reorganizations, according to Poor's Publishing Company.

The essential character of this form of amusement has been demonstrated by increasing theater attendance under depression conditions, the survey points out. In the fall and winter of 1934, when more than 10,000,000 adults were unemployed, 80,000,000 weekly paid admissions were recorded by motion picture theaters.

Open-Handed Program

"Few industries rivaled the motion picture business in its open-handed theater-ownership program of the boom years," says the survey. "Fixed charge obligations, including subsidiary company preferred stocks, of the 'Big Five' increased 237 per cent, or from $121,846,000 to $409,855,000 during the expansion period.

"The collapse in motion picture securities during the depression years furnished an opportunity for new blood to acquire control of three large units at a nominal cost. Thus, Fox Films, Paramount and Radio-Keith-Orpheum have passed from the hands of the original owners into those newly interested in the industry, but with demonstrated business acumen.

"Chase National Bank is still the largest Fox stockholder, but Atlas Corporation and a British group have an important voice in the management. G. E. Otterson, formerly chief executive of American Telephone & Telegraph's sound film division, has become president of Paramount. Radio Corporation of America and the Rockefeller family are now the largest stockholders of Radio-Keith-Orpheum.

Income Best Since 1930

"Drastic financial reorganizations are placing most major motion picture companies on a sounder footing than seen in years. The leading companies are enjoying the most satisfactory earnings since 1930.

"Attractive pictures and improved public purchasing power have brought the public flocking to the theaters. Moreover, broad business recovery should make possible a moderate increase in admission prices over the next year or two. Naturally, this will result in a corresponding growth of profits."

Netherlands Sees $73,000,000 Deficit In Fiscal Year 1936

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—A deficit of $73,000,000 is estimated in the budget for 1936 just introduced by the Netherlands Government. Expenditure is set at 711,000,000 florins ($473,000,000) and revenue at 602,000,000 florins ($400,000,000), originally leaving a deficit of 109,000,000 florins ($73,000,000). This compares with an estimated deficit for 1935 of 85,000,000 florins ($57,000,000).

In the same way as in previous years different ways and means were found to eliminate an estimated deficit, the Government this year also indicates the measures to remove the deficit. The 1936 deficit of $73,000,000 includes an amount of $50,000,000, which is the deficit which 1935 is to leave after all.

Among the measures announced by the Government which ultimately are to restore the budgetary balance is a general retrenchment plan which was introduced some time ago and which caused a Cabinet crisis. This plan for the reduction of public expenditure all along the line is expected to yield an economy of $51,000,000.

The turn-over tax will be raised by an extra 20 per cent, as well as the auxiliary percentages on the succession duties, dividend tax, etc. These increased taxes will bring in an additional $16,000,000, while $1,350,000 is expected from a special tax levied on pleasure trips abroad.

Miss Perkins Sees Durable Goods Rise

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 2 (AP)—Indications that the durable goods industries are recovering were reported by Secretary Perkins of the Department of Labor in an address to the twenty-first annual meeting of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials.

"There are indications," Secretary Perkins said, "that the durable goods industries—iron and steel, machine tools, lumber, cement—are recovering."

"The building industry," she added, "after some three years of almost complete prostration has recently shown signs of increased activity."

The Cabinet member asserted the NRA was a "big factor" in improving conditions and starting an upward swing in payrolls and employment.

Total weekly payrolls, she said, rose from $75,000,000 in March, 1933, the low point of the depression, to $132,000,000 in last July, an increase of almost 80 per cent.

Convert Called Libertys Into Low-Interest Bonds

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Treasury reports that $826,000,000 of the $1,250,000,000 of Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent bonds called for redemption on Oct. 15, have been converted into lower-interest bearing securities.

It said $297,000,000 has been exchanged for Treasury 10-to-12-year bonds, paying 2¾ per cent interest, while $429,000,000 have been exchanged for 1½ per cent four-year notes.

The subscription books for the notes have been closed, but those for the new bond exchanges will remain for an indefinite period.

Output of Electric Energy Near Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 2

PRODUCTION of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 28, was 1,857,000,000 kilowatt hours, according to the Edison Electric Institute.

This barely missed equaling the highest output on record, that of the week before Christmas, 1929. It was an increase of 12.6 per cent over the corresponding week of 1934, and 0.3 per cent over the preceding 1935 week.

Power output in all regions of the United States showed gains over last year. Percentage gains were: New England, 11.6; Middle Atlantic, 5.6; Central industrial, 15.7; West Central, 12.9; Southern states, 10.5; Rocky Mountain, 44.8; Pacific coast, 11.6.

SEC Rogues Gallery Puts Get-Rich-Quick Promoters on 'Spot'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—A "rogues gallery" of 30,000 names has been compiled by the Securities and Exchange Commission to aid it in weeding out fake stock salesmen and promoters.

The list is dotted with the names of "get rich quick" promoters accused of preying upon the investing public back in the boom days with promises of wealth from worthless securities.

David Saperstein, director of the trading and exchange division, said today the list was proving invaluable in the examination of applications for registration from over-the-counter security dealers.

The commission has ruled that all over-the-counter traders must be registered by Jan. 1 to continue operation in securities of an interstate nature. Officials said every application is being compared to the names in the "rogues gallery" in an effort to keep out dishonest dealers.

The "rogues gallery" has been compiled from names submitted by local and state officials, better business bureaus and the public. In addition the commission has been able to add some from its own investigations.

It is chiefly composed of individuals alleged to have been found selling fake securities through high-pressure methods, bucket shop operators, and promoters of worthless stock issues. Many of those listed are in jail. Some have used different names, or aliases.

Farm Mortgage Debt In U. S. Drops More Than $1,200,000,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Agriculture Department records disclose a decrease of more than $1,200,000,000 in farm mortgage debt since 1930.

This decrease was attributed by Bureau of Agricultural Economics statisticians to both a liquidation of debts by farmers and—to a large degree—to foreclosures by the lending agencies.

In addition, bureau statisticians reported that there has been a heavy shift of agricultural loans during the past 12 months from life insurance companies to federal land banks.

Bureau records showed that in 1910, the total farm mortgage debt of the United States was $3,320,470,000. This increased to $7,857,700,000 by 1920; $9,360,620,000 by 1925 and $9,468,526,000 by 1928.

The decline in farm mortgage indebtedness began after 1928, and in 1930 the total outstanding was $9,241,390,000.

While detailed figures for 1934 were not available, informed officials said the total debt had declined to $8,000,000,000.

It was indicated that a somewhat further decline has been in progress.

While saying that foreclosures and losses of homes were to be regretted when individual cases were considered, one official argued that a decline in the nation's total farm mortgage debt meant that a larger portion of cash income from sale of crops might be used to buy new commodities by the farmers.

Greyhound-Central Alliance Effected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—An alliance between the New York Central Railroad and the Greyhound Corporation to effect co-ordination of railway and motorbus service in the territory of the New York Central and to improve the service and bring about economies in operation through the joint use of facilities was announced here today. The arrangement, the announcement said, will make available to the traveling public many privileges and advantages not possible heretofore.

"In the future, both the New York Central and the Greyhound Lines will co-ordinate their traffic interests to the idea of offering land transportation services to all types of travelers," the announcement continued. "One of the most important results from the alliance will be in respect to service to outlying points on branch lines—the ability to provide transportation facilities that are more flexible and better adapted to the modern needs of these communities.

"The New York Central system's total of almost 12,000 route miles and the 5000 contained in the Central Greyhound Lines offer complete railway and highway transportation in New York, Massachusetts, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern Ontario, Ohio, Michigan and part of Illinois."

Wool Piecegoods Prices Marked Up During the Week

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Slowly but surely the price of wool piecegoods is being marked up to a parity with the higher price of raw wool.

The mark-up has been gradual and not a horizontal advance; rather, it has been made on individual lines or on a few lines at a time, but the net mark-up must average 15 to 20 cents a yard over the opening prices of the season.

Evidently manufacturers have reached the point where their requirements in wool have lessened considerably, although during the past week, with over 5,000,000 pounds reported by co-operating houses, the total for all houses must have been close to 7,000,000 pounds, or about a normal average week.

Fine Wools Active

Mostly, the demand centers on the fine and fine medium wools and while there is some difference of opinion as to the clean costs of these wools, it probably is fair to state that the market is holding very firm on such wools.

Sales of very ordinary description original bag New Mexican wools have been made on the basis of 71@72 cents clean, and it is difficult to secure even the poorest of the fine territory types at less than 70 cents.

For the comparatively little half-blood territory available, 75@77 cents is firmly asked for the best lots of territory wool.

For medium wools the market is exceedingly strong with best Ohio, Michigan and similar graded wools bringing 35 cents for three-eighths without difficulty, while quarters have brought 34 cents and even in extreme cases 35 cents for the choicest wools.

These wools are now just about on an import parity basis, notably for certain South American wools. Offerings of Montevideo IIs or high quarters, are being made currently at 22¾@23 cents, cost and freight in bond, which is figured at about 68 cents, clean basis, duty paid and when allowance is made for the slightly better put up of the foreign wool there is little difference in the cost to the manufacturer, as against domestic competing wool.

Interest in Foreign Marts

The attention of the domestic trade is focused rather sharply on the foreign markets at the moment, especially as it seems highly probable that imports will be made in considerable volume this season from the southern hemisphere and possibly from London also. Cables to the trade here indicate a steadier market abroad.

At the Melbourne opening Monday, bright shafty 64@70s were bringing the equivalent of 57 cents, clean basis, in bond, while 64s of the same type would command 55 cents, and for topmaking wools of the best 64@70s, 63 cents, with 64s topmaking at 51 cents.

Mohair is in a very strong position with a basis for the staple weif established at 50 and 60 cents, respectively, in Texas, for adult and kid hair. There is very little of the staple left there.

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1 ROOM AND BATH FROM $35
2 ROOMS AND BATH FROM $55
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An inspection will convince you as to their desirability and unusual value. COM. 1484.
Colonial Dining Room in Building

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Harlow — at Harvard Square
Complete Listings for fall occupancy now available. Let us help you.
12 Brattle Street Tro. 7336

THE PRINCETON
1277 Com'nw'lth Ave., Allston, Mass.
One 1-room apartment on the front. Two 2-room apartments. Newly renovated, furnished or unfurnished, including gas, electricity and refrigeration. H. R. FERGUSON Mgr. Tel STAdium 8600

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline. Asp. 1504.

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BACK BAY 1-6-room apts., warm, comfortable cons., $40 to $53.50 unfurnished. Slightly more if furnished. We advise renting now for desirable suites. Free electricity for refrigeration, lights and elec. appliances after June 15; latest G. E. refrigerators and new gas ranges. Reliable management 24A Clearway St. Tel. KEN more 0482

FENWAY Apartments, 1-2-3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette in quiet carefully restricted, modern elevator buildings. Rentals from $21 to $55 a month include free gas and refrigeration. Adults only. Inspection invited. EVANS & MORIN Management, 1191 Boylston St., 131 Park Dr., Boston. Com. 5500.

COMPLETELY renovated 1-room suite in fireproof building, having private telephone; suitable for studio or living quarters; at reduced rental. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 330 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Com. 2212.

BROOKLINE HOME FOR RENT
FISHER HILL SECTION Modern two-story brick, English type residence of eight rooms, three baths, sun room and two-car garage. Economical automatic heat. Fine yard for children.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors
273 Harvard Street, Brookline, Mass. Asp. 1504

NEW GARRISON HALL APTS. 9-14 Garrison St., Boston Copley Sq. District. Within easy walking distance of downtown. Deluxe Suites. $37.50 to $61.50. Selected Adult Tenants. Fireproof building.

BOSTON—Heated 5-room apartment, 3rd floor, sun porch, refrigeration; 9 minutes to Park St. Apply 34 Medfield St. Suite 3.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising

(Continued)

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ALLSTON, MASS.—Beautifully furnished apartment with business woman. Telephone Sta. 4866

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, 87 St. Stephen St., Suite 8—Two-room private apartment, with large reception hall. Call mornings. Comm. 8153.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 130 E. 67th St., 10th Floor—Co-operative, 3 rooms or more; ideal for large family; 3 baths, lavatory, 3 fireplaces, sunlight 3 sides, duplex. Phone 8-11 a. m., Wick 2-7277. SMITH, 148 E. 53rd St.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Notice to Visitors

Cars to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

CARE FOR CHILDREN

PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN—Supervised activities: music, stories, nature, arts, co-operation; Opening Oct. 1. THE MISSES STACKHOUSE, 58 Fenway, Boston. Kenmore 7592.

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DRESSMAKING, $5 and up; alterations, 35c per hour. LILYAN L. MAHER, 46 Westland Ave., Boston (Suite 10). Com. 8143 (house phone).

MRS. M. LORD, designer and maker of gowns, coats and suits; remodeling and alterations. 344 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. Com. 2434.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway N Y C. Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

MUSIC teacher wishes to exchange lessons for room in city. Rittenhouse 6535. Box E-6, 1218 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR RENT OR SALE — Bungalow, Crow Point, Hingham; gas, Frigidaire, oil heat; reasonable. Call Hingham 0517-M. (Hingham, Mass.).

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid: apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. VINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED

MAN and wife, or woman; good cook, general housework; 3 in family, good home, low wages. Doylestown, Pa. Box X-49. Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSERYMAID, in the country; care of one child, 11, and second child, 15, during holidays; light chamberwork. MISS MARKLEY, 110 Commercial Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

REFINED middle-aged woman, Christian Scientist, for companion-housekeeper. New York City; light cooking; give full details; salary expected. Box 206, Mahwah, N. J.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention, experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa. N. J. State License. MRS. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgwd 502.

HAYDEN HALL, Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa., Philadelphia Suburb—Permanent or temporary home for those needing loving, experienced care or for rest and study. Tel. Media 1031.

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DESIRABLE, well furnished practitioner's office available, full or part time. 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Rit. 4234.

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PRINTING—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

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BARGAIN—Sacrifice shore lot $5000 in 1-29—now $1500 cash; between Watch Hill and Narragansett Pier, R. I. Write Box N-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

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DESIRABLE suburban homes in the Oranges; price to meet prevailing conditions; select rentals. MRS. BOYKIN, 3 Lincoln St., East Orange, N. J. Or. 3-8422, evenings So. 2-7690.

FLUSHING, Bayside (Long Island, N. Y.)—Houses, lots, apartments; sale or lease. R. D. BOYLE, 146-25 35th Ave. Tel. Flushing 9-0821.

ORANGE, N. J.—Beautiful Newstead section, brick colonial, 7 large rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage, oil burner, shrubs, trees. FREDERICK D. SMITH, 1678 Springfield Ave., Maplewood, N. J. So. 2-6288.

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ENGLISHMAN, formerly theater manager, seeks position in any managerial or clerical capacity. CHARLES MUSSETT, 201 West 81st St., New York City

EXPERIENCED organist-accompanist, familiar Christian Science services; permanent or substitute; N. J. or metropolitan area preferred. Phone 229-M, Princeton, N. J.

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COMPANION-SECRETARY to elderly woman; small remuneration; willing render light house service in good home, vicinity N. Y. C., Miss Augusta S. Mayer, 170 W. 78th St.

EXPERIENCED secretary, bookkeeper or companion desires position, pref. in city. Box H-4, 1218 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPERIENCED colored cook desires position; intelligent, refined, trustworthy; New York City. MABEL ROGERS. MO. 2-5714.

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HOUSEKEEPING position wanted by refined, responsible woman; fond of children; capable companion; drives car. Write Box F-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

LADY wishes family mending or minor alterations in wearing apparel; please phone VAN VEEN, Susquehanna 9-9229 (N. Y. C.).

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation. Tax reports. E. H McIntyre, 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

POSITION wanted, social secretary, lady's companion or other legitimate work; business experience, musician, decorator, cultured, pleasing personality, appearance; will travel. Write Box H-27, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., 1314 Park Rd. N. W.—Select clientele; central location near churches; excellent meals; recreational activities; garage. Col. 0682.

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WANTED—In Providence, R. I., by single woman; quiet, sunny, furnished room with bath, also board; convenient to either Christian Science church. Write E. RICE, 27 Marion St., East Greenwich, R. I.

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BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Rooms newly furnished with homelike atmosphere; opposite The Mother Church; transients and permanent. WARREN.

BOSTON, 506 Beacon Street—Sunny and river rooms now available; breakfast optional. Telephone COM. 8683.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 104 Pleasant St., Suite 2—Large, sunny, nicely furnished front rooms overlooking garden, for 1 or 2; privileges Long. 9180.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 57th St.—Single furnished room, bath, hotel service, independent entrance; business woman; preferably Christian Scientist; $12 weekly. Room 1506. Tel. Cir. 6-1500.

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N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Very attractive rooms, kitchenette, elev., showers, running water; transients; $4-$7. Endicott 2-3718.

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BIG COMMISSIONS selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Bonuses. New 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, Religious, Deluxe and Everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 413, New York.

CHRISTMAS Cards—Fill quick orders! Handsome earnings easily with famous Antel 21-folder box assortments. Costs 50c, popular $1 seller. De Luxe, children's assortments, etc. Sample box on approval. Call, write ANTEL SUNSHINE GREETING CARDS 55 W. 42nd Street, New York, Dept. C

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment, 8 other money-makers. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-12 Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 100% profit selling friends, neighbors wonderful 21-folder $1 assortment. 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Bonuses. Samples on approval. Chilton Greetings, 179-V Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

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INCENSE AND SACHETS—Finest, complete line; 31-year-old American company; dealers write. ORIENTAL INCENSE & PERFUME CO., 113 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

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FRIENDLY LETTERS: Arrange for a series of these personal letters sent as a gift to someone who welcomes the postman. JANE GRAHAM, Box 724, Huntington, W. Va.

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ARCADIA, CALIF.—Completely furnished house, oriental rugs, grand piano, 3 bedrooms, electric refrigerator, stove, etc., hot water furnace; $100. MRS. JOHN M. WALSHE, 441 Fairview Ave.

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WOMEN—Easy spare time money for you. Sell friends, neighbors, unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, hosiery. Liberal commissions. No experience—no investment needed. 15 day consignment plan. We loan you the sample outfit and teach you the work. Build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRICS CO., Dept. 1056, Binghamton, N. Y.

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PARTY of middle-aged winter boarders, southern home; small town near Thomasville on A. S. Highway; reasonable rates. MISS S. DURFN, Box 204, Meigs, Ga.

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COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-99 Watertown, N. Y.

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Women's Richly Furred Coats
$49.50

Copied line for line from high cost Parisian models! Every coat is a masterpiece of artistry! Newest fabrics . . . loads of beautiful furs including Red Fox, Badger, Kit Fox, Skunk, Wolf, dyed and natural Squirrel, Jap Mink.
THIRD FLOOR
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic at South Carolina Avenue

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

CATHARINE R. JACKSON
Individual Millinery
Remodeling and Draping
1617 Pacific Avenue Dial 4-5485

Artistic Upholstering
No matter how worn out your old furniture may be, we guarantee you a transformation to a beautiful, new, modern furniture; custom built by expert upholsterers.
Let us estimate. Our prices are extremely reasonable.
THE YARD GOODS STORE
Upholstering Division
18 SO. ILLINOIS AVE. Dial 4-8508

CRANFORD

CANDIES
Dorothy Spaulding
106 NO. UNION AVENUE
Our Own Candies Exclusively

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Ye "Golden Rule"
F. Lloyd Tuttle
Men's and Women's Garments
Altered—Remodeled—Relined
Repaired
Expert Fur Work
High Class Cleaning and Dyeing
Coats, Skirts, Suits, Made to Order
442 MAIN STREET

Frank G. Maugers MARKET
Our Meat Is Good
We Invite Your Patronage
460A Central Ave. Or. 3-5153

ALBERTINE HILL
Millinery
Ladies' and Men's Hats
Remodeled and Renovated
21 SO. HARRISON STREET

Anna L. Moore of
The Sanford Dress Shop
Announces that she now has her complete stock of
Sport, Afternoon and Evening
Models
7 Sanford Street

Individual Millinery
Silver
HATS
Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

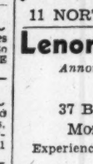
Lenore M. Vosburgh
Announces the Opening of Her
Piano Studio at
37 Berwyn St., Orange, on
Monday, October 7, 1935
Experienced Accompanist and Organist
Orange 5-4437

Miss Marie Weber
Millinery Studio
Ready-to-Wear Hats
from $3.00 up
37 Propect St. at William Or. 5-7179

SPECIAL PERMANENT WAVE
$3.95
Genuine Frederic Vita Tonic
Permanent $6.50
35c minimum prices prevail
Bud Beauty Shoppe
383 MAIN STREET

Martens'
TEA ROOM SERVICE
Pies, Cake, Pastry
We Make Our Own Candy and Ice Cream
Free Delivery Service
391 MAIN STREET OR. 3-8680

Frank G. Currid Co.
Awnings Taken Down,
Stored and Repaired
Manufacturers of Window Shades and Venetian Blinds
42 Central Ave. Or. 3-9359



Lang Company
for over 35 years
Plumbing and Heating
for The Oranges
407 MAIN ST. Or 3-3106

For Diamonds and Watches
see
C. A. LUND
THE JEWELER
We buy old gold
Open 9-6, Saturdays 9-9
616 CENTRAL AVE., Near HARRISON ST.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

Chas. T. Horrocker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

BOUCLE and KNITTED DRESSES
Expertly Cleaned, Dyed and Blocked to your measurements.
(Full insurance on all goods left in our care.)
BRICK CHURCH CLEANERS and DYERS
18 HARRISON STREET OR. 3-3330

OLGA'S BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in care of the Hair and Scalp
Our aim and desire is to recondition and beautify the hair.
Personal Services of Mme. Olga
by appointment only.
388 Dodd St. Or. 3-4748

Dorothy B. Strebinger
(Professional Dancer)
Classical, Tap, and Musical Comedy
DANCING
Studio at 585 Main Street
Classes Forming Week of October 7th.
For Information Call Bigelow 3-6174.

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in East Orange by
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
A full line of Children's Shoes
Sizes 1-6, $2.50-$2.95
534 MAIN STREET

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
14 Harrison Street Or. 4-8330

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
Livingston Building
Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St.
Tel. Eng. 3-4132

HACKENSACK

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Art Flower Designs for Every Occasion
286 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-6416

THE SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses, Hats, Coats, Suits
216-216½-218 MAIN STREET

JERSEY CITY

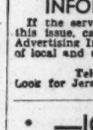
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-2943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

—ICE CREAM—
Black Raspberry Fresh Lime Sherbet
Lemon Black Walnut
and 25 other flavors
Good Food - Candy - Nuts
Bon Palate Chocolate Shoppe
490 Bergen Avenue
Delivery Service Phone Del. 3-9030

DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Optometrist-Optician
3 Sherman Place Webster 4-10267

HENRY
CREATOR OF COIFFURES
Permanent Waving
Cut, Set, Shampoo, Short $1.50, Long $1.75
By Appointment 26 Journal Square
Tel. Jo. Sq. 2-4760 Labor Bank Building

DONALD F. WOOD
Funeral Director
74 Fairview Avenue Tel. Bergen 3-4288
Service from a Funeral Parlor If Desired
LADY ATTENDANT



Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

QUALITY
GROCERIES - VEGETABLES
FRUITS
Weekly Specials
Large stocks of standard and fancy brands
CASO'S MARKET
Monticello and Belmont Avenues
Orders delivered Tel. Del. 3-6810

KEARNY

John D. Crane & Sons
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
241 KEARNY AVENUE
KEARNY, N. J.
Three Generations of Funeral Service in Hudson, Essex and South Bergen

MAPLEWOOD

LOUIS CRACCO
Specializing in
Children's Footwear
Also Men's and Ladies' Sport Shoes
179 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-1280, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., from Monday to Friday, inclusive.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO · RADIO · RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES
PHONE 2-4558

The Lavender Shop,
INCORPORATED
Dinner Ware Linens Gifts
Fabrics Decorating
Wall Paper
16 Church Street Tel. Montclair 2-1038

Montclair Tailoring Est. Inc.
J. Braverman, Pres.
189 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Ladies' and Gents' Tailors and Furriers
Remodeling, Repairing and Relining done by experienced tailors. All Dry Cleaning done in our Modern Plant.
For immediate service call Mtclr. 2-2674

BULBS
The Cream of Holland and America.
Write or phone for our
SPECIAL OFFER
WILSON'S SEEDS
284 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Opp. D. L. & W. Station Phone Mtc. 2-2433

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver
Hats Ready Made and to Order
40 CHURCH STREET

B & T
ORIENTAL RUG WORKS
11 Church St. (Hinck Building)
Antiques and Semi-Antiques
Imported moderns at sale prices.
Montclair 3-1310

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Eliectrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6870—2-6871

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized "blue coal" distributor
R. H. See Coal Co.
121 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0019

Freytag and Anderson Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 GLENRIDGE AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Fall Housecleaning: Mops . . . Brooms . . . Waxes . . . Polishes . . . Paints . . . Linoleum Varnishes—anything you can name—we sell it!!!
Phone: Mtc. 2-3210 Mtc. 2-3211

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

BLANCHE-ELAINE CORSET SHOP
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONTCLAIR 2-9694

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon — Dinner
33 Park Street
Mont. 2-8055 Montclair, N. J.

NORTH STAR BLANKETS
The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. Clegg
418 Bloomfield Avenue Montclair, N. J.

Rock Gardens and Formal Foundation Plantings. Nursery Stock at Catalogue Prices.
Alexander Ferguson
R. F. D. 1, MONTVILLE, N. J.
TEL. BOONTON 8-1446-W

Catherine
MILLINERY and DRESSES
Ph. Montclair 2-0555 S. Fullerton Ave.
Montclair, N. J.

77 ORANGE ROAD
TEA ROOM
Dinners—Luncheons
Bridge Parties a Specialty
Near Christian Science church
Montclair, N. J. Tel. 2-9642

GORDON T. McCLARY
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
615 Valley Road, Upper Montclair

Still Rooting for
YOUTH and ECONOMY
We've a bigger-than-ever selection of the very young, moderately-priced Suburban Clothes that have won us the enthusiastic approval of hundreds of Jersey young women
MISS FRANCES SHOP
470 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MARKET 2-7602 NUTLEY 2-0952

HARRY RIEMER
INSURANCE
Automobile — Fire — Plate Glass — Etc.
156 Ridgewood Avenue Newark, N. J.
MA-3-1200 BI-3-3200

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 3-1568
336 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

NEW
Portable Typewriters
All Makes, All Prices
Terms $3, $4, $5 per month
Bargains in Used Machines
ORANGE TYPEWRITER CO.
192 MAIN STREET ORANGE, N. J.

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture
by Trained Experts
Frederic's Vita-Tonic and Infra-Ray Permanents, $6; Eugene Permanent, $5
Other Permanents, $3 and $4.
337 Main Street OR 3-9516
"Service that makes us popular."

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

Distinctive Apparel for Women
Moderately Priced
NEW FALL MODELS
The Embassy Dress Shoppe
Main St. and Essex Ave. OR 3-0987

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

SOUTH ORANGE

Elite Art and Gift Shop
D. M. C. Millinery Yarns
Fine Line of Knitting Wools
Instruction Free
MISS ALBERT, Manager
SO 2-2281 75A So. Orange Ave.

WEST ORANGE

GENERAL INSURANCE
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 HIGH ST., W. ORANGE, N. J.
TEL. ORANGE 3-6304

Ford OR 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

White Laundry
Cleaning a Specialty
Passaic 3-0030 0031
20 Van Winkle Ave. Passaic, N. J.
COURTEOUS SERVICE

Home Made
Ice Cream — Candy
Luncheonettes
Standard Makes of Boxed Candies
BURCKHARDT & VOIGT
20 BROADWAY TEL. PAS. 2-0156

PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8562

Just Prices in Upholstering
Mattresses Rebuilt, Chairs Caned, Rushed
Repairing—Refinishing
All Work Guaranteed
Stirling Antique Shop
9 OLD STIRLING RD., WARRENVILLE
TEL. PLFD. 6-9096W

Plainfield Pastry Shop
Caterers
Wedding and Birthday Cakes
Our Specialty
ROLLS, COFFEE CAKE, CINNAMON BUNS AND DANISH PASTRIES
Only best ingredients used.
306 W. Front Street Tel. Plfd. 6-8032

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

AMERICAN GARAGE
INC. OF PLFD.
Esso
Verified Lubrication
SEVENTH and PARK TEL. 6-3061

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S
has it.

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Any Garment Fitted
CAMP BELTS—MisSIMPLICITY LASTEX GARMENTS
Phone 6-2182 186 East Front St., Plfd., N. J.

ETTA'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
120 CHURCH STREET TEL. PLFD. 6-5849
Distinction and Refinement Are Characteristic of Our Work
Special Oil Permanent for dry or brittle hair, $7.00. Also other permanents, $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00. SPECIAL—Shampoo and Finger Wave or Water Wave, $1.00.
Parking space always available.

RIDGEWOOD

Walk-Over
SHOES FOR MEN
Red Cross Shoes for Women
Pied Piper Shoes for Children
JACOBUS BOOT SHOP
44 East Ridgewood Ave.

FOSTER'S
PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
Bird Cages Canaries
Gold Fish Supplies
70 E. Ridgewood Ave. Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1203 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

THE QUALITY SHOP
J. F. Strakosch, Mgr.
MAPLE AVE. HO-HO-KUS
KNITTED TWO-PIECE DRESSES
Brown, Autumn Sun, Green, Violet
$5.95 and $7.50
Fall Hats—Gloves—Sweaters
Blouses, Skirts

RUTHERFORD

G. SCHAMPAN
For Greeting Cards and Gifts
Circulating Library
China, Glass, Pottery, Wrappings
Costume Jewelry, Purses, Handkerchiefs
142 Park Ave. Tel. Rut. 2-2046

Millinery—Mary C. Hidecker
Designer and Maker of Better Hats. Prices Reasonable.
Let us match your gown for your new hat or remodel your old hat into latest style.
Millinery Studio, Palm Apts., 268 Park Ave., opp. Addison Ave.
Hours 9:30 to 5 p. m., except Saturdays
Phone for Appointment, Rut. 2-5514-J

SUMMIT

Glen-Oaks
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WITTENBOLD & METZGER
the store of famous shoes
THE HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

Norma Beauty Shoppe
Frederics Permanent
Marcelling—Manicuring
14 WEST BROAD STREET Tel. 953

BETHLEHEM (Continued)

Emma-Lee
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
Coiffure Reflections
36 East Broad Street
Tel. 4417

EARL H. GIER
JEWELER
129 West 4th Street Tel. 1067

30 Day Special—
Box Spring, Inner Spring Mattress and Pair of Pillows to Match, $33.75
Complete
GOODENOUGH'S
Tel. 812 534 Main Street

F. E. WEINLAND
Kyanize Paints
Varnishes, Lacquers, Brushes
Complete Line of Hardware
Fish and Game Licenses Issued
Broad and Main Sts. Tel. 748

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 8 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE, ERIE, PA.
Featuring Women's Phoenix Pure Silk Hosiery, Pair **79c**

NORMAN J. J. ROESCH
Optometrist and Optician
ODD FELLOWS TEMPLE
11TH and PEACH STS. Tel. 51-267

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

HARRISBURG

Good Sodas

GORGAS DRUG COMPANY
16 and 1306 NORTH THIRD ST.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA (Continued)

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental rugs expertly cleaned on your floor—3c per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN STREET BARING 6164

RUSSELL L. MEDINGER
Florist
126 WEST CHELTEN AVENUE
GERMANTOWN
Victor 66-77

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
Member F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 5795

PITTSBURGH

INSURANCE
ANNUITIES
Complete Line
CAROLINE M. OPPERMAN
1701 Koppers Bldg. ATlantic 0400
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BELLEVUE MARKET
"No farther away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa.

LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Bellevue, Pa. LInden 3148
SUBURBAN HOMES FOR RENT AND SALE
Fire and Auto Insurance

READING

POMEROY'S
Our Book Department will be glad to order any of the books referred to in Dr. Gilmore's series on Bible history.
READING

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 34 years Reading's most famous place to eat.

MANNING-ARMSTRONG
Foot-Craft Shoes
READING ALLENTOWN

Finer Apparel for Men, Women and Boys
'Always Reliable'
CROLL & KECK
622 PENN ST., READING, PA.

OFFICE SERVICE CO.
Walter E. Dietrich, Prop.
STATIONERY
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MULTIGRAPHING
115 North 6th Street Phone 5453

The LORISH Cleaners
JUST DIAL 6455
Reading's Fine Cleaners
506 WALNUT STREET

I. J. LEIBY
CARBURETORS
IGNITION MOTOR REPAIRS
Scientific Motor Tune-Up
CAR HEATERS—TIRES—BATTERIES
400 N. 10th Street Phone 33044

ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure
MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SAYLOR'S
With the approach of fall, we recommend that you try our sausage and scrapple. All pork, 35c a lb. Beef and pork, 33c a lb. Scrapple, 29c a lb. Served with Pancakes—How Good!
Fourth and Penn Sts. Phone 6253
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

KARMELKORN SHOP
Our Own Delicious Homemade Candy and Salted Nuts
F. R. BAUMAN 7 NORTH 6TH ST.
DIAL 3-1272

Marion Conner Seidel
HATS
Personal Service
101 Douglass St., Reading, Pa.

SCRANTON

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON (Continued)

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
113-116 WYOMING AVENUE
SCRANTON, PA.

TOYS GAMES
COMMUNITY BOOK SHOP
Scranton Life Building
546 Spruce Street
STATIONERY BOOKS

C. Young your Hairdresser
117 WYOMING AVE. AT RICE'S

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

A Reminder that we carry
BURNETT'S pure VANILLA

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The market for good things to eat"
425 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1404-08

Penguin Book Shop
The Latest Books for Sale
Lending Library: Fiction . . . 3c per; Non-Fiction . 5c per day
434 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1213

The Colonial Flower Shop
503 BEAVER STREET TEL. SEWICKLEY 643

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"It's Hegner's if it's Hardware"
Sewickley Pennsylvania

RADIOS and Radio Service
429 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1128
RED CROSS FLORSHEIM

A. E. MILLER
"Good Shoes — Always"
SEWICKLEY, PA.
MIRACLE ARCH DOUGLAS

SWARTHMORE

GEORGE GILLESPIE & CO.
BUILDERS
Painting — Papering
General Repairs

Abbotts De Luxe Ice Cream
Michael's College Pharmacy

Wools - Boucles
Instruction
MRS. F. S. DONALDSON
206 Dickinson Ave. Phone 1490-J

DODGE PLYMOUTH
SALES and SERVICE
CLIFFORD M. RUMSEY
YALE and RUTGERS AVES.

Adolph's Barber Shop
Complete new sanitary system installed
409 DARTMOUTH AVENUE

WILKINSBURG

Cronenweth's Dry Cleaners
735 PENN AVE. PE7044
420 LIBRARY ST. BR. 1553
EXPERT REPAIR SERVICE
We maintain an especially trained personnel for the handling of Rugs, Drapes and Curtains.

UPPER DARBY

Phone Boulevard 271
Ali's
Beauty Salon
Bonat - Eugene - Frederic and Croquignole Permanent Waves
Beauty Work — 3 items for a $1.00
106 Stonehurst Apartments
Ludlow Street and Copley Road

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

Sale! 72x84 inch 5% Wool Double PLAID BLANKETS
Rose, Blue, Gold, Green or Lavender. Use our convenient lay-away plan—a small deposit and weekly payments will reserve your blankets.
$2.98 pr.
STILLMAN'S
YORK, PENNA.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Guess Again

3

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Does the label "100 per cent pure silk" mean that the silk is free from adulteration? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Is it true that celluloid will dissolve in denatured alcohol? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. Does the following sentence conform to the rules of good English: "This is not my hat; it is somebody's else"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. If you were looking for the book of Ruth, and you opened your Bible to Judges, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Would it be correct to say that more than 75 per cent of the rubber used in the United States is utilized in the manufacture of automobile tires? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page]

In Lighter Vein

Isn't That Sweet!

One of our literary friends was at a very formal dinner party in Hollywood some few days ago. Not less than a full half-dozen of the most distinguished ladies of the screen were present.

The meal hadn't progressed far when one of them was handed a telegram. She read it and was visibly touched. "Isn't that sweet!" she exclaimed. "Now, isn't that sweet!"

The wire was passed all round the table. It read: "We know you will be the most beautiful woman there tonight," and was signed "Hair-dressing Dept.—Studios."—*New Yorker.*

The Letter Home

Little Mollie sat down to write a letter to her father, who had been absent about three months, and this is what she finally sent:

"Dear Father, we are all well and happy. The baby has grown ever so much and has a great deal more sense than he used to have. Hoping the same of you, I remain, your daughter, Mollie."—*Toronto Globe.*

Where Winter Is Welcome

This department is indebted to Miss L. S., who reports seeing the following sign in a hospital out West last winter:

"During this intense cold weather, and owing to scarcity of coal, no unnecessary operations will be performed."

—Humorist

Last Year's Boarder: "No, not this year myself, I'm afraid, Mrs. Bubble, but I've brought along a few friends who I'm sure will benefit by a stay with you."

Daily Features

Mr. Scroggins

The Strange Behavior of Fib

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS and Mrs. Scroggins, whom everyone concedes to be quite extraordinary squirrels, looked with enjoyment on the amber and gold of an autumn sunset on Boston Common. It was one of those evenings in October which are rare and greatly enjoyed, with summer warmth and lovely hazes here and there and—oh, such colors! The door was open. While the Scrogginses gazed and gloated, a whirr of wings startled them. To their amazement a bird flew through the door and into the house.

Mr. Scroggins looked at Mrs. Scroggins, and vice versa.

"Hurrumph!" said he several times. "What shall we do?"

Mrs. Scroggins, a woman more of action than of words, already had stepped into the open doorway.

"Whir-r-r!" The bird flew over her head and outside.

Scroggins hurried to his wife's side. "It was Fib," he said, "and he didn't say a word."

Mrs. Scroggins spied something on the dining-room table and hurried to see what it was. "Isn't it just too lovely!" she said and picked up a maple leaf, red at the tips and golden in the center.

Scroggins gazed at the leaf thoughtfully and nodded. "But why did he bring it, and why did he leave it, and why—"

He didn't have time to finish for the whirr of wings came again and Fib, with another leaf in his beak, flew about the room, dropped it on the dining-room table and flew out the door. This leaf was from an oak tree. It was olive green and a soft brownish red.

"How lovely!" said Mrs. Scroggins. She held the two leaves side by side and admired their graceful shape and the colors which were so beautiful to her that tears came to her eyes.

Her husband looked at the leaves, nodded and hurrumphed. "But such strange behavior!" he said.

Again the wings came whirring and this time Fib dropped two leaves. One was as pink as a slice of a morning sky at dawn. The other was such a fiery red that Mrs. Scroggins blinked. Her husband hurrumphed. His brow was knotty with thought. "But it's so strange," he said. "Fib usually stops and has a word to say."

Mrs. Scroggins spread the leaves on the table and looked at them and looked at them.

There was a knock at the door. "Come in," said Mr. Scroggins. It was Fib. "Did you like them?" said the sparrow lad.

Mrs. Scroggins' eyes shone so much that Fib nodded. "I thought you would."

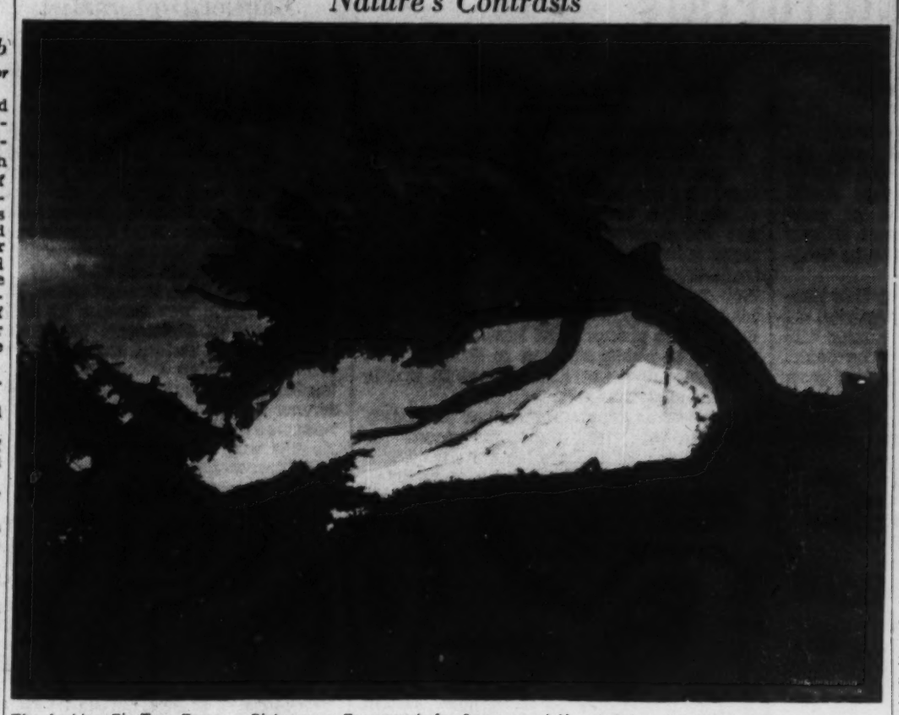
"But it was quite strange of you," said Scroggins.

Fib skittered. "Strange perhaps," he said. "But the leaves were beautiful and I didn't think I needed to say anything."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Admiring a Scarlet Leaf

Nature's Contrasts



The Arching Fir Tree Forms a Picturesque Framework for Snowcapped Mount Baker, Washington. The Photograph Was Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by J. M. Mathews Jr., Seattle.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Sycomore Fruit

THE prophet Amos informs us that, so far from being a professional seer, as Amaziah the priest had suggested, he was a herdsman by occupation; while he was also "a gatherer of sycomore fruit," as our Common Version puts it (Amos 7:14).

The Palestinian sycomore, known as *Ficus sycomorus*, bears a small green fig which has been described as insipid and woody in taste; but was apparently used for food by the poorer folk of Syria.

There is some uncertainty as to the exact significance of the unusual Hebrew phrase translated "gatherer of sycomore fruit" in Amos 7:14, but a number of authorities contend that it means rather "dresser of sycomore trees"—suggesting that Amos either pressed or pierced the individual sycomore figs before they were gathered, so as to hasten artificially the ripening process. Whatever the precise nature of the prophet's occupation it appears to have been a very lowly one.

Brevities

Houghton Line: The Government of Ontario, Can., has still a lot to learn about trouble. Wait until the Dionne quintuplets are going to school, and their governmental guardians have to help them with their homework.

Punch: Publishers are wondering what has become of one of a party of tourists who recently returned from Russia. It appears that his manuscript has not yet been submitted.

Watertown (N. Y.) Times: Japanese scientists claim bamboo can be grown 10 feet tall in six weeks. Perhaps—we've known fish on the end of bamboo poles to grow faster than that.

San Francisco Chronicle: A scheme is afoot to find places for idle jazz bands in various sections of the country. Abandoned farms are our thought.

Portland Oregonian: A new portable radio, for United States army field use, has a range of a mile. Or about that of a deeply stirred first sergeant.

Milwaukee Journal: That oppressive silence may be nothing more than the antinoise movement overlapping one of those whispering campaigns.

Quotation for Today

HEALTH is the condition of wisdom, and the sign is cheerfulness—an open and noble temper.—EMERSON.

Daily Anecdote

A Contribution

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ONLY a sincere lover of children could have written that widely loved poem, "The Children's Hour." James T. Fields, a close friend of Longfellow's, wrote of the poet, "He is uncommonly beautiful and tender with children always." And Fields tells a pretty story of a little boy who made a happy contribution to Longfellow's library.

One day, while visiting the poet, the little boy looked long and earnestly at the rows of books in Longfellow's study. After a while the little boy turned to the poet. "Have you got 'Jack, the Giant Killer'?" he asked. Longfellow was obliged to confess that his library did not contain that particular story. The little boy looked very sorry, and presently slipped from Longfellow's lap and went away.

Early the next moring Longfellow saw the little boy coming up the walk with something tightly clasped in his little fist. He went to the door to greet his guest. "Here is two cents," said the little boy, holding up two moist coins. "I want you to buy a 'Jack, the Giant Killer' for your very own."

Guess Again Answers (3)

1. No; it means merely that no other kind of fiber (cotton, rayon, etc.) is present. A recent test of 17 silk slips labeled "100 per cent pure silk" showed that 16 were heavily weighted—with tin or lead.
2. Yes.
3. No; say "somebody else's."
4. Yes; Ruth follows Judges.
5. Yes; in 1934, 80 per cent of the rubber brought to the United States was so used.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

For the Powder Puff

AS FASCINATING as the new powder compacts are, many a woman still prefers to carry a powder puff in her purse.

One young woman, recognizing this, has designed a powder puff cover which seems to sell itself. She crochets two circles, each a bit larger than the average-size powder puff. (Any crochet stitch will do if worked into a circular design. The thread used is the regular hard twist crochet thread.)

She makes these cases in all the lovely pastel shades, and lines the little round cases with silk matching the thread. Along the opening left to insert the puff, she sews a tiny ruffled ribbon or a wee spray of flowers. She repeats this decoration in a little ornament on one side of the cover.

With matching powder puffs inclosed, these little articles are both practical and lovely; and the girl's sales are increasing. V. N.

For the Scrapbook

When music sounds, gone is the earth I know,
And all her lovely things even lovelier grow;
Her flowers in vision flame, her forest trees
Life burdened branches, stilled with ecstasies.
When music sounds, all that I was I am
Ere to this haunt of brooding dust I came;
And from Time's woods break into distant song
The swift-winged hours, as I hasten along.
—*Walter de la Mare.*

Modesty is bred of self-reverence. Fine manners are the mantle of fair minds. None are truly great without this ornament.—*A. B. Alcott.*

Remember that what you believe will depend very much upon what you are.—*Noah Porter.*

Understanding is the first great need in all human relations.—*Ibsen.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

TWO resourceful men have caused cinder heaps to blossom into flower gardens, providing beauty spots which are deeply appreciated by passers-by and residents of the improved section. These men are William Parker and Robert Collins, both flag men for the Big Four railroad.

The two gardens bring life and color to the drab, monotonous surroundings that consist of the railway right-of-way on one side, cinder gray and far from fertile, and the dusty storage yards of business firms on the other.

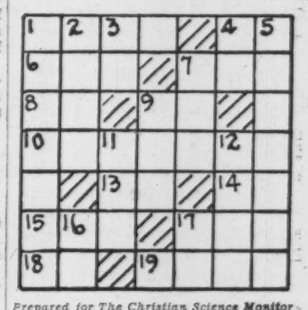
Fortunately, a little soil was mixed in the cinder wastes, but it was only after long hours of work that these men brought to a barren spot a glimpse of real beauty. The work was not done under company orders, but through the urge for beauty which caused the men to give up hours of comparative ease.

Mr. Parker worked hard before the first blade of green showed through the cinders. Soil to mix with the cinders he carried from a pile of dirt and refuse across the street. After his garden was coaxed to life, he carefully continued to care for the spot, coming each day after working hours to carry buckets of water to the thirsty plants.

Mr. Collins had even a more complex problem than his flower-loving neighbor, for he was obliged to carry dirt with which to elevate the barren spot to a height suitable for an attractive garden.

While a friendly competition exists between the two gardeners, there has been a decided co-operation in the exchange of plants, and general assistance to each other in every possible way. Patience, hard work, and a love of beauty have turned spare moments of these workers into things of beauty and a joy to all who pass that way.

Crossword Puzzle No. 146



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Lyrical poem
4—Exists
6—Fuss
7—Garden implement
8—Preposition
9—Sloth
10—A light set on a beacon
12—Southern State (abbr.)
14—Musical note
15—Unit of work
17—Tree
18—Behold
19—Social insects

Down

1—Small bag
2—Scent
3—Negation
4—Maiden loved by Zeus
5—Hunting-dogs
7—Possessive pronoun
9—King of Judah
11—To urge
12—A great lake
16—International language
17—Iron: chemical symbol

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Man's World*

By LE PELLEY

WHEN I GROW UP I'M GOING TO BE A SEA CAPTAIN
I'M GOING TO BE A SEA CAPTAIN TOO. THEY HAVE WOMEN SEA CAPTAINS NOW
WHEN I GET BIG I'M GOING TO BE A GREAT RACE DRIVER LIKE SIR MALCOLM CAMPBELL
I THINK I'LL BE A RACE DRIVER TOO
WELL, I'M GOING TO BE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
SO AM I! AND I STILL HAVE A CHANCE OF BEING THE FIRST WOMAN PRESIDENT
PLUNKY! WHEN I GET BIG I'M GOING TO GROW WHISKERS!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Attic Memories*

By THE HAGERS

MEMORIES CROWD AS I RUMMAGE ON IN THE ATTIC, AND I LOOK UPON
FAMILIAR THINGS OF LONG AGO. I'VE OFTEN WATCHED MY MOTHER SEW
THIS PATCHWORK QUILT, WHILE TELLING ME HOW FINE SHE HOPED I'D GROW TO BE.
AND DAD WOULD JOKE, "TO BE COMPLETE, HE'LL HAVE TO GROW TO MATCH HIS FEET."
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1935 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Another NRA If—

THE future of NRA is not clarified by the President's latest attitude. He says that the Blue Eagle will not be resuscitated *if* business behaves itself. The proviso is the retention of code standards as to wages and hours. Ninety per cent of all industry is held to be abiding by the old pledges.

How the President arrives at this percentage is as difficult to understand as the method of reviving NRA over the Supreme Court's veto. But it is no doubt true that labor conditions are better than they were when Mr. Roosevelt entered office. Is this because of the example left by the NRA? Partly. As Donald R. Richberg says, "The NRA itself developed collective thinking and acting that made it possible for the great mass of businessmen to agree informally to carry on their standards." As this sort of collective thinking develops, we may yet obtain a blend of Adam Smith and William Morris—the tempering of the competitive society with the community of fellowship.

The more we have of this sort of collective thinking, the better. Now government agencies have come to its help by underpinning it with social insurance and hour and wage legislation in the individual states. It is furthered by Federal Government encouragement (afforded by the skeleton NRA over which George L. Berry now presides as "Co-ordinator of Industrial Co-operation") of the voluntary ban in many industries on trade practices which are not only unfair but antisocial.

The trouble with the old NRA "collective thinking," however, was that it had a price. This was monopoly. Monopoly adorned by the Blue Eagle is no more agreeable than dictatorship adorned by a king. They are both the negation of liberty. Higher wages had to be paid for with higher prices. Thus the NRA method was not conducive to the filling out of labor purchasing power which was the President's original intention. For buying power is the resultant of two factors: income and prices. If prices and income increase in the same ratio, then buying power is stationary. For the white-collar workers the position was even more unsatisfactory. They paid the higher prices, but were not paid the higher incomes.

Mr. Richberg's other explanation of the maintenance of labor standards is even more valid than the existence of "collective thinking." He says, "We are in a tide of improving business." Undoubtedly. And improving business is the only source out of which better wages and lower hours can be maintained. It certainly cannot be achieved by keeping prices just one jump ahead of increased money income. Collective thinking by industry should never again mean the endowment of business with sovereignty over prices. In this respect business did not behave itself under codes. If it does not behave itself under freedom, then there is also the tax weapon available to insure equitable treatment of labor. We prefer a taxation Roosevelt to an NRA Roosevelt.

The Killing of Mrs. Crempa

ONE day last week a posse of eight deputy sheriffs crept to the house of John Crempa, a Polish-born truck farmer in Scotch Plains, N. J. They smashed a window, threw tear gas bombs into the little home, rushed to cover and waited for the family to come out. Then they fired. John Crempa was wounded, his wife killed.

Was Crempa wanted for murder? No. Was he a fugitive from justice or a public enemy? No. Had Crempa become a nuisance to anyone? Yes. For eight years he had been a thorn in the side of the Public Service Gas & Electric Company, which wanted to run a power line over the truck farmer's small patch of land. Crempa stubbornly refused permission. Even after a court had awarded right of way to the company in condemnation proceedings he refused the compensation offered and kept up the fight. He short-circuited the electric lines, sometimes throwing entire communities into darkness. Undoubtedly Crempa was obstinate and, violently insistent on what he understood his rights to be, did not hesitate at causing inconvenience to others. And he had disobeyed a court order.

All of which affords no shadow of excuse for eight armed men surrounding an American citizen's home, smoking out the occupants with tear gas and then shooting to kill. The deputies claim self-defense. But no evidence has been offered that Mrs. Crempa carried a weapon. Surely New Jersey justice provides other ways of arresting a man for contempt of court than by sending a small army to bomb his home and shoot down his family?

Lately we've heard much talk of defending the Constitution. Wouldn't this be a good place to begin? That document (Article 4 of the Bill of Rights) provides that: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated." Will some of the Liberty League lawyers step up now and devote their great abilities to ending such intolerable and fatal violations of individual rights by agents of government? Is this right less important than the right of a big corporation to discharge an employee for joining a union? Of course, there will be no rich fees in it. But then, there is the Constitution.

British Labor—a Bulwark

THE proceedings at the annual Trades Union Congress in Great Britain this year have enhanced the prestige of the labor movement. They were less exciting than usual. They were certainly not provocative. They might even give some color to the suggestion that British trade-unionists are intensely conservative. But it would be more just to say that the leaders are proving that they have their ears to the ground, and have become attentive to public opinion in Britain, and are aware of a world movement in which British labor has a part to play.

It must be remembered that the basic strength of the labor movement in Britain lies in the trades unions. Their annual congress is less governed by irresponsible voices than is the annual conference of the political Labor Party. The trades unions still dominate the Labor Party. Their decisions in congress show the mind of organized labor.

They are in no aggressive mood today. Their leaders are aware of the fact that the labor movement in Britain and in most parts of the world is on the defensive, and must so act that it will have a large body of public opinion on its side. During the last year its membership in Britain has shown an increase for the first time since 1930; but it is only half what it was in 1920. Then, fifteen years ago, industrial labor was in a very different mood. It believed itself to be sweeping on swiftly to a Socialist millennium. There were no Fascists then; no National Socialists. The leaders looked sympathetically toward Russia. They preached the doctrine of direct action and the triumph of Socialism through its power to withhold labor.

But since then they have suffered two disasters in Britain, and watched revolutions abroad. There was the discreditable general strike of 1926, and the labor collapse of 1931, and abroad the smashing of the fighting force of trade unionism in Italy, Germany and elsewhere. Now the problem is one of survival. British labor is conscious of the necessity of maintaining its strength in Britain and encouraging the movement throughout the world.

Today it congratulates itself on the fact that there have been no considerable strikes during the last year, and it is determined to try and avert strikes in the future. It realizes that its real enemy is Fascism, but in resisting Fascism it intends to preserve consistency by resisting all "disruptive" elements, including Communism; and therefore the General Council has secured the support of the Congress for its decision to exclude Communists from executive offices in all the trades unions.

It is particularly significant that the presidential speech and many of the speeches that followed were concentrated on the question of preserving world peace. The danger to peace at the moment, of course, arose from Fascist Italy; the leaders are convinced that the motive which leads a country to make war irresponsibly on another is the same motive which makes dictators suppress the rights of labor. They were able to appeal to moral right when they said that the whole force of organized labor would be ranged against an aggressor, and would support the use of collective sanctions.

Thus, as not always in the past, the labor movement, in defending its own right to exist, was able to range itself side by side with that national opinion which is outraged by the wanton attack of a big power on a small one. Labor, now talking the language of industrial peace at home—urging peaceful planning of industry, not strikes—is also able to identify itself with that finer expression of national sentiment which is opposed to war and eager for action in restraint of war.

The trade-unionists might have chosen to make fighting election speeches. They have tactfully realized that this is not the moment. They have preferred to show that their services are available in the most urgent tasks which confront the nation in time of crisis. If some of the political labor leaders are less tactful, it is worth remembering that they can achieve nothing without the trades unions.

Social Scales for Fish

FOLLOWING publication of the first "Fish Directory" by California's Institution of Oceanography comes further piscatorial news that British Columbia canneries are using electric eyes for sorting pale salmon from sockeye. One wonders whether the directory committee also used this device to judge the first 400 of the Fish and Gill Society. However, the Teleostomi are rejoicing. They all made the grade. Though, of course, Mad Tom raged when Slippery Dick Doncelles was included.

And there's a scandal in Seafish Suburbia, too, that the compilers didn't know about. Last week, Little-Head Porgy climbed on his Seahorse, doffed a Hat Fish to a Lady Fish and with Pike Fish in fin, set off for the home of Elrumei Iwashi of Japan. But Iwashi wasn't home and a Crossopterygian Water Dog took after his mount so enthusiastically he galloped to the gardens of the Cardinal Fish, where he found Black Nohu, the poison fish, pointing a Trigger Fish at the Heart Fish of Pomocentrus, a beautiful damsel fish. He rescued Pomocentrus and now noses are all awiggle because Black Nohu still had pull enough to make the social register.

Banker-Diplomatist

Book News of the Day

WHEN Mrs. Dwight Morrow chose Harold Nicolson as biographer of her husband, it was not only a happy, but a reasonable choice. Nicolson's father was Lord Carnock, one of the founders of the Entente between France and Great Britain. Lord Carnock was a friend of King Edward, Ambassador at the Courts of Spain and of Russia, and head of the British Foreign Office. Thus young Nicolson was brought up in the atmosphere of diplomacy. He went to Balliol College, Oxford, and in 1909 entered the Foreign Office. He served on the British Delegation to the Peace Conference in 1919 and was made First Secretary of the Diplomatic Service in 1920. He has written biographies of Verlaine and Tennyson, Byron, Swinburne, and in 1930 wrote a son's tribute to his father, "Portrait of a Diplomatist."

DWIGHT MORROW: A BIOGRAPHY (New York: Harcourt Brace. $3.75) is a graceful piece of writing. Mr. Nicolson uses sturdy crayon rather than fine pointed pencils to draw the character of the man who evolved from a son of poor, Presbyterian parents, of a father who was tenacious, precise and uncompromising, agreeable rather than amenable, but never bigoted or obtuse, and of a mother who was small, stout, bustling, practical and sharp, often witty, and very acute.

While at Amherst Dwight Morrow was asked to a dance at a girls' school. There he met a Miss Elizabeth Reeve Cutter of Cleveland, a Smith student. They were married on June 16, 1903.

Morrow became a corporation lawyer, but in 1912 the firm of J. P. Morgan needed an addition to its senior staff and Thomas W. Lamont suggested to Henry P. Davison the name of Dwight Morrow. Davison didn't think much of the suggestion, but happening to hear Morrow make a speech soon thereafter he changed his mind, and they spoke to Mr. Morgan. "They wanted him," Calvin Coolidge wrote later, "not merely because of his talent—for talent was plentiful and easy to buy—but for his character, which was priceless."

The subsequent history of Dwight Morrow is properly a part of the financial and diplomatic history of the United States during interesting, often pregnant times. Mr. Nicolson has had the advantages of access to family records and of association with both family and friends that have been of invaluable assistance in keeping the book simple and natural in the handling of its flowing material.

Few who have an interest in international affairs can fail to be stimulated by this record of an eminent career. And not the least excellence of the book is its graceful type and its uncommon paper.

J. M.

Mirror of Opinion

Liquor Advertising Protested

THE bitter discussion of the part the average liquor appeal is playing in the advertising of the day, at the sixty-first annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is another reminder of perils inherent in that class of business.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, national president, referred to a large proportion of newspapers and magazines as "subsidized by vast liquor revenue," and told of an alleged appeal directly to the woman of the home in radio advertising. She charged that there is a repression of news "which would reveal the true situation (in reference to intemperance), and too often there is a distortion of the facts." She urged women to protest to publishers. . . .

It is true that much liquor copy is calculated to make hard drink glamorous to youth and the feminine mind. . . . It is also true that newspapers often fail, whether consciously or not, to explain the part booze is playing in the news of the day, such as in crime activity, automobile accidents and instances of poverty. Mrs. Smith's assertion that the news columns are "subsidized" by liquor advertising does not apply to most newspapers, as they are far above such practices, but we do not wonder that she would draw such a conclusion. She does not know, as we do, that the average editor cannot be influenced by advertising. The simple fact, in our opinion, is that booze is at present so popular in most states and among most people that it never occurs to the average reporter to look upon it as an evil. Publishers need to scrutinize liquor advertising, and editors should see to it that the truth is told in news columns.—*Editor and Publisher.*

Sharing Abundance

SO FAR as Lompoc (Calif.) is concerned, the depression never did exist. Listen to the philosophy expounded by Carl Saunders, veteran postmaster:

> There never was any depression here, except that the talk of hard times got in the air and started making people blue. But pretty soon we found out that there wasn't anything to be blue about, that things were almost as good as they had ever been, and in the last few months it dawned on us that this summer and fall things were going to be better than in many years. Things are all right! Postal receipts are up, there is more cash in circulation and folks are happy.

Conceding there may have been some material economic causes for a recession of business in the latter weeks of 1929, everyone knows—or should know—that the magnitude and duration of the depression has been entirely due to a mental attitude. . . .

The world is wealthier now than it was in 1929. . . . It is only man's mental stigmatism that prevents all the human race from sharing in this opulent wealth that lies all about us. Man is beginning to realize this, and it is the blind and misdirected groping for this ideal which is responsible for our "share-the-wealth" and similar demagogical movements.

We can never share our dollars. That would not mean anything. But, by devising a proper system of distribution we can very well bring about a more economic distribution of real wealth.

It seems to us that the first requisite for such a program must be adoption of the philosophy of Postmaster Saunders of Lompoc. Banish unreasoning fear! . . .

Nature has given us everything for our material comfort. Why do we persist in accepting so little of this immeasurable abundance? —*Santa Barbara (Calif.) Morning Press.*

Building an Oasis on the Desert

WHAT recreation and amusement has the small-town person of midwestern United States who must stay at home the year round? A gratifying answer to that question has been the building up of an entertainment program in the little city of Alliance, Neb., 7000 in population and located in the far-western part of the State, at the edge of the so-called Great American Desert.

Included in the program are several units, all practically completed and located on a narrow strip of ground running through the heart of the city and on land outside the city limits. Inside the town are the athletic park, municipal swimming pool, electric fountain, city park (with gardens, picnic ground, and sod house museum), tennis courts, playground and band shell. Outside the city limits are the golf links, the amusement park and the airport, where instruction in flying is offered.

To appreciate the significance of such a program for a town so located, one must realize what living in the Great American Desert is like—must know what hundreds of miles of sandhills without trees are like, what sandstorms, drought and floods, and western blizzards are like, what it is to have to fight to make anything grow (even weeds), for here is a country where the few trees that do live are seldom tall and no foliage is luxuriant.

* * *

Most vividly in the minds of the people of Alliance remains the experience of those weeks of dust storms last spring—when traffic on highways almost ceased because drivers seldom could see beyond the radiator caps of their cars; when work stopped because buildings became dense with dust, which, after it had settled, literally had to be shoveled out. In Alliance these storms were not phenomenal; for years they had been almost a monthly occurrence at certain seasons. And they are not the only impediment to him who seeks to create beauty in his landscape.

Winds sweep away the grass and one struggles to replant it in the gray masses of fine, loose dirt, across which come the tumble-weeds to pile up against the window sills and doors. Continually, summer and winter, trees and grass and shrubs must be watered.

To reach Alliance, which lies on a small plain four hundred miles northwest of Lincoln, one may travel the old potash highway that winds in and out among the hills and the lakes, past the ruins of old potash mills, which carried on a lucrative business during the World War. Towns, even tiny villages, lie many miles apart in these treeless sandhills.

On the plain of Alliance are raised certified seed potatoes, and in the surrounding hills are huge cattle ranches. The town itself is youthful, having been boomed in 1887 by a land company. Through its forty-eight years of life it has gone on developing, to become finally an important railroad center and shopping district for ranchmen, potato growers and wheat farmers.

In the face of discouraging factors, a beautifying program has been gradually developed, education for it being carried on through the efforts of beauty-loving citizens. In 1931 the city park was still only a few-acre, rectangular tract, covered with young trees and half planted in grass, the other half being the usual loose soil.

* * *

Some years before there had come to live near Alliance an elderly gardener, John A. Bower, whose flowers and vegetables soon became the wonder of the entire community. Mr. Bower had served as a gardener on a large estate in the East; furthermore, he was eager to take over the Alliance park and develop it into a thing of loveliness.

Catching his enthusiasm, the city in 1932 gave him the caretaker's cottage in the park, a small salary and permission to go ahead. By 1933 the entire park was green with grass, and in the east half flowers bloomed in profusion.

Early in the spring of 1934, by government appropriation, money and men were placed at the disposal of Mr. Bower. With this help, the half of the park that was on rising ground was turned into a picnic spot to overlook the other half, where a formal garden was constructed. Pools, numerous flower beds, a channel for water lilies, driveways and walks were added. The Government became interested in the project and is now sending hundreds of seeds and plants each season to be tested as to suitability for growth in this region.

Although spring is late in Alliance, by the latter part of April, jonquils, tulips, hyacinth, and other first spring flowers are blooming. They are followed in season by roses, daisies, violets, forget-me-nots, water lilies, gladioli, dahlias, asters, canna, verbena, lavender, chrysanthemums, morning glories, and countless other varieties.

Both the caretaker and his wife are continually experimenting and adding something new. Early in July of this year, Mrs. Bower announced, "It's poppy time at the park, and we want everyone to inspect our tract of more than six hundred Oriental poppies now in bloom." Some of these prize poppies measured forty inches in height and ten inches in diameter.

One of the most popular features of the park is the sod-house museum, built in 1933 by the Daughters of the American Revolution to preserve some of the relics unique in the history of the community. Its foundation is concrete, but otherwise it is authentic in construction, and houses such things as old lamps and dishes, rare books and documents, guns and other weapons used in hunting or fighting, and a huge, heavy iron chain mat which was dragged over the ground to help extinguish prairie fires.

The amusement park outside the city limits was finished in 1934, but not before its grandstand had been blown down twice by strong winds. A viaduct over the railroad a mile southeast of town on the potash highway is being completed this year and when finished will be lighted and give an attractive approach to the town.

That the entire program is appreciated by Alliance and the surrounding country is evidenced by the more than three hundred children who use the supervised playground daily; the swimming pool is always crowded; furthermore, hundreds of people each Sunday and weekday enjoy the flowers and picnic grounds.

M. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Easy Generosity"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to me that Col. Edward M. House, the former adviser of President Wilson, hardly gets fair treatment in a recent editorial printed in the Monitor, entitled "Easy Generosity." The Monitor editorial discussed a thoughtful article which Colonel House had contributed to Liberty, in which he took up the problem to world peace presented by the present uneven distribution of raw materials and colonies among the big nations of the world.

The Monitor editorial in question seems to take the position that Colonel House is rising to the defense of Mussolini, and meets the whole discussion with the query whether Colonel House would sacrifice Puerto Rico in order that Italy might expand.

Through no desire of its own, I am sure, it seems to me the Monitor has misinterpreted the House article.

Colonel House gives only a small space to Italy. He points out that Great Britain, the United States, France and Russia are "have" countries, with plenty of raw materials or colonies; while Japan, Germany and Italy, on the other hand, are "have not" countries and either lack raw materials or room for expansion. To state this fact in a reasonable way, and to point out the dangers which the situation implies in connection with world peace surely is not to be pro-Mussolini. May I point out that Viscount Snowden gives the article serious commendation, and that, indeed, Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, in his famous speech at Geneva, at least gave the general idea sufficient recognition as to propose international machinery for preliminary investigation of the matter?

The Colonel House thesis is simple: No nation willingly suffocates; certain big countries face economic suffocation; if no peaceful method for meeting the problem is provided there is likely to be a warlike solution. Cannot the peaceful machinery be provided?

Surely it does not imply a sanction of imperialism to describe this very real condition.

Washington, D. C. R. L. S.

Constitution Day

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am informing you, in reply to your article in a recent issue, that the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution have observed Constitution Day since 1917, and this organization is entitled to the credit for starting the observance which had its great climax on the 148th anniversary. DAVID L. PIERSON

East Orange, N. J.

The Santa Rosa Vigilantes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor appears an article under the caption, "Santa Rosa 'Vigilantes' Seize Alleged Reds."

This article, in some degree, leaves your readers in doubt as to the policy of the Monitor where there so plainly exists such flagrant violation of the constitutional rights of free speech, freedom to organize for mutual security and in effort to secure wages sufficient to allow the American standard of living.

The fact that this article, important as it is, is condensed to only ninety words, occupying not exceeding four inches of space at the bottom of a column of classified advertising, would seem, to some at least, signification of a *laissez-faire* attitude on the part of the editor, who we cannot believe would have shunted it to a position so obscure had this ruthless disregard for constitutional rights included infringement of freedom of the press.

Surely the principle of the Monitor is not in accord with such conduct, nor can we believe the Monitor would even momentarily hesitate in advocating immediate arrest and just punishment of any and all of these "self-styled" vigilantes who, as the article states, "conducted an all-night series of raids against alleged Communists in Sonora County." The neglect to bring the participants of that raiding expedition before the courts of justice is in itself lawlessness beyond anything found even in Soviet Russia. Toleration of such madness can only result in the division of society. B. H. W.

Retsil, Wash.

[Editor's Note.—The placing of the news article mentioned in this letter was due entirely to space considerations. The Monitor does not approve such conduct, and in editorials has expressed itself plainly as opposed to it.]

"The Good Is Oft Interred"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When I read Mr. Rufus Steele's column on the "dictatorship" of the late Senator Huey P. Long, I held the thought "on earth peace, good will toward men," but after reading the editorial in Thursday's paper on "Long 'Policies'" I feel that someone should remember the good he has accomplished.

Why always refer to "dictatorship"? Cannot you remember the roads built, the bridges constructed, the low tuitions and free books for the university? Let us not judge too harshly the efforts of this man to benefit his fellow human beings. T. H. SCHENCK

Oak Park, Ill.

The Wide Horizon

Building Through Pay Rolls

By Kate M. Archibald

SEATTLE, WASH.

THE small Chamber of Commerce man has turned. Something has happened within the last six months which has given him courage to speak up in meeting. He prefaces his remarks with something like this: "Oh, I know I'm nothing but a Chamber of Commerce man, and the Chamber of Commerce, the businessman and the banker are all in the doghouse at the present time. But—" and then he continues and all that he says after the "but" is his manifesto. Call him Babbitt, call him what you will, he doesn't care now. He's on a rampage.

These observations were taken in the northwest corner of the United States but there is every indication that they are typical. The revolt is not a political thing, conjured up in the year before election, although politicians will use it as fodder, and in the end it may be the "grass roots" which is to develop into the determining factor in next year's election.

The Chamber man's revolt is in terms of economics and if it is directed against the Administration it is not political or personal but because the Administration has upset his applecart, economically. In a particularly thrifty community away up on the Canadian border the Chamber man was asked about the dole and he answered: "We were getting along all right until the Government came in with its free lunch." Over a hundred miles farther south the Chamber man said the same thing: "We were getting along all right and caring for our own. It was under the Salvation Army and there was a moral flavor to it. There was the community appeal of neighborliness. All that is broken down now."

* * *

It is through the pay roll and not through the dole that the Chamber man would support the people. The pay roll is his benefaction and that of the merchant and industrialist whom he represents. Through his eyes one sees these, not as "swollen capitalists" but as leaders seriously endeavoring to support the people of their community by means of a pay roll.

He feels much better now. He has forgotten the days when banks were closing every day and appeals were going every day to Washington to "do something." He feels that the due processes by which the depression might have been weathered through the normal functioning of the capitalist machine have been interfered with. He suggests that the Administration might have appealed to the people to go to their employers and say: "We know you are having a tough time of it and we are going to pitch in and help you and together we will weather the storm."

The Administration, he says, has entered his home town and alienated the community loyalty which would have supported the industrial machine, which would have, in turn, sustained the industries, which would have, in turn again, supported the community. The implications of capitalism and the excesses of the profit system enter not at all into his thinking, for he seldom contacts them. He speaks for that wide mesh of small manufacturers and merchants who have gone on the rocks or who are just holding on and largely through their efforts, and often sacrifice, to maintain the pay roll.

"Private industry still has faith to come in here and invest in a new pulp mill," one man explained with both sarcasm and pride, sarcasm against public works loans and pride in the independence of the private investor. This pride is apparent everywhere and the business leaders and organizations who have weathered the storm without recourse to borrowing are saying so out loud.

Even while there is a striving to get the community share of the public works fund there is apparent a growing distrust of this method of doing business. In the end it is the small capitalist who must pay a good share of the debt, he and his children. Capitalism must eventually pay the price of what the Chamber man sees as an experiment against capitalism.

* * *

The spoils system phase of the present Government is one of its most criticized features and is seen as having alienated not only those on relief but the "hirelings" who administer relief and the holders of jobs by political preference. The system is described as placing the emphasis on politics when the issue is an economic one. "If these job holders would only come in with us and help us to get the thing righted," one critic remarked.

Even the moral laxity of the present times was attributed, by at least one man, to the attitude of the White House on drinking, and while this may not be described as typical of the attitude of the small industrialist, it represents a growing sentiment, in the Pacific Northwest, against the messiness of drinking.

This turning against his accusers and airing of his long-inhibited feeling of the small capitalist is not unprejudiced nor so very fair, but listening to it one feels that it is significant.

Listening to him, listening the next day to one with an entirely opposite philosophy of economics, each of them aiming at the same goal of community good, it would appear that the important thing is not so much this system or that but that democracy shall remain alert and be allowed to function.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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BOSTON, OCTOBER 2, 1935

MEXICO: AN INDIAN LAND

BY JOSEPHUS DANIELS · UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO

MEXICO IS BECOMING more and more the Mecca for people of the United States. Their coming is welcomed by the Mexicans and their fellow citizens who are glad to introduce them to its almost perfect climate and profusion of flowers and its many historical monuments. Unfortunately most of the tourists lack the time to delve beneath the surface. They gather only glimpses of the spirit and purpose of a new-born nation.

Mexico holds interests not only for tourists, whose time is limited, but for students who every summer take courses at the fount of the old and distinguished University of Mexico. This country attracts and holds the interest of archaeologists who are uncovering the ruins of architecture which vies with that of ancient Greece, and of ethnologists seeking to understand the genius of a race which builded greatly before Columbus reached the New World. It has drawn builders and captains of industry from all parts of the world. Their money and genius have aided in the development of transportation and industry and commerce.

Mexico is a magnet for all these, but I am persuaded that it is the teachers and students who look deeper into the present day and see clearer into the destiny of tomorrow than most others who visit the country of the Aztecs. They are interested in the Indian arts and the music which have a flavor all their own, in archaeology, in anthropology and ethnology, and in the magnificent buildings erected three centuries and more ago, as well as in the economic and agricultural expansion after centuries of content with the wooden plow. All these things have both interest and charm to those who visit Mexico to inform themselves as to the Mexicans as well as of Mexican history and traditions.

I fancy, however, that they are secondary to the students' absorbing passion to know and understand the best product of Mexico—its men and women—and their concern about their future. Scholars understand better than others that the Mexico of today is the product of the Indians who delved here in the past and immigrants from all parts of the world who are to fashion the better Mexico of tomorrow. The scholar is more concerned about the Mexico of human beings and how they have set about to solve their problems, than about ancient lore of ancient wrongs.

The conflicts between Montezuma and Cortéz, between Hidalgo and the Viceroys, between Juárez and Maximilian, and other battles attended with tragedy, for control of the country, incite interest and intrigue the imagination because they throw light upon the Mexico of today, but of far greater im-

ON THE ROAD FROM SAN JUAN DEL RIO

portance is the desire to understand, and help, if perchance help may be given, the working out of a better Mexico for the oncoming generations. The future of Mexico lies in the united cooperation of all elements who are proud to be called Mexicans, and in freedom from race and class consciousness. Inasmuch as the Indian constitutes the major portion of the population, no progress can lift up the whole country that does not look to the education, training and recognition of the Indian. He was here before Cortéz. He will be here when Cortéz is forgotten. It is, therefore, of prime importance that this fact be recognized and Indian culture be advanced, not only for the benefit of Mexico and the Mexican Indian, but as an example to all other countries having large Indian populations.

Those investigators who dig into the past have a different attitude from other scientists. They are concerned with man as man, with the Indian, the mestizo and other races, particularly the Indian, and the handicaps which have prevented his fullest development. Their studies go back to the arrival of Cortéz, and the subjugation of a hardy race living in primitive fashion. The Spaniards brought here a unifying language, which is becoming the only tongue of Mexico. This is true, even though after the passage of three centuries it is estimated there are two million Indians who do not speak or understand the Spanish language. The number was stated a few years ago as something like three million.

* * *

With the spread of schools the number is steadily decreasing, so that Spanish will, before a great while, become the universal language of Mexico from the Rio Grande to the Guatemalan border. But neither Spanish arms nor Spanish lore, nor other foreign influence, which have had large play in Mexico, have driven the physical and spiritual character of the race out of the Indian. Those deep-seated traits have continued steadfast under Cortéz, under the Viceroys, under Maximilian, under Juárez and Díaz and under the period embracing what is called "The Revolution."

Every Indian is said to be an artist, and also a vender of his craftsmanship. They have infinite patience in perfecting the product which engages them, but when it is finished they are eager to go to market to engage in the chase of selling what they have made. René de Harnoncourt relates this incident:

"I once met a potter, carrying his wares into a town where there was to be a fiesta. I waved a hand toward the laden donkey and asked him what he would charge me if I bought his whole stock at once. He was amazed—and by no means pleased. He bargained with me half-heartedly for a few minutes out of habit, but he finally admitted that he couldn't sell now, even if I were so rich that I could pay double. Had he done so he would have missed all the fun of the city square, and it was for that he had made the pots."

Then there is the famous story of the Indian who made very good chairs. A customer of his was so pleased with one she had bought from him that she asked him if he would make five more just like it. He lost all enthusiasm, but he said that he would—for fifteen pesos. But the first chair had cost two, and the lady pointed out to him that the bargain was not so good. Five chairs at two pesos apiece would be ten pesos, and for a large order she should get them for even less. He listened patiently, then spoke.

* * *

"Señora," he said, "the first chair I like to do. The second is not bad, but I do not enjoy myself. On the third chair I go nearly crazy, and for having to make five chairs all alike you should give me twenty pesos!"

Mexican arts come out of this sort of attitude. From one end of the country to the other the people are creative because it is natural to them, not because it may build them a reputation, or buy them an automobile, or send their children to college. The latter things are unnecessary. What is necessary to the Mexican is the pleasure of work and the pleasure of living.

WEAVING AT CHAUTEPEC

Illustrations by W. J. Heffron

The Indian persists. He adopts new fashions slowly but never surrenders that inherent quality which is permanent and enduring. His numbers have increased in the pure strain and his blood has mingled with the blood of all nationalities which have found homes and established industry in what was called Anahuac before Cortéz, then New Spain before Independence, and now the Mexican Republic. Yesterday, today, and tomorrow the Indian is and will be himself, unchanged in fundamentals from the day his ancestors disputed the march of Cortéz to Tenochtitlán.

Not only so, but the native race has played upon other races living alongside, imparting quite as much as it has received. If there is no parallel between the case of Pocahontas and the first families of Virginia, there runs in the blood of the mingled race a certain strain which won the admiration of Bernal Díaz, Prescott and Humboldt, and students and writers who have come after them.

Speaking in the administration of Obregón, the Minister of Education, Vasconcelos, declared of the Mexican people: "We are Indian blood and soul; the language and the civilization are Spanish."

"From whence comes the unaffected courtesy and kindliness of the body of the people of Mexico?" a lady visitor asked a pure Castillian in the capital of Mexico not long ago.

"It is the Indian blood," he said. "There is a quality of friendliness, a tenacity, an unchangeableness about the Indian which gives permanence to the Mexican character." "I have been told that the graciousness found in the mixed races of Mexico came from the Spanish admixture," the lady replied.

"Not so," he said, "it is the Indian."

Of course there is a certain grandeur and chivalry that the Spaniard has imparted along with culture and good manners, but the dominating quality of kindliness and hospitality observed in Mexico is from the race that is indigenous. The Spaniard, the French and other nationalities have enriched the life of Mexico, but when it is known that out of about sixteen million persons in Mexico more than fourteen million are pure Indian or mestizos, all will understand that to know Mexico, students must acquaint themselves with the habits, thoughts and life of the race whose blood constitutes three fourths of the population of the republic.

* * *

There are as many different kinds of Indians in Mexico as there are races in the melting pot of the United States. The Yaquis are as far removed from the Mayas as are the foresters in Maine from the Acadians in Louisiana. It is for this reason that visitors who write about Mexico give such dissimilar pictures of the Indians they have seen. There are Indians like Juárez and Altamirano and Ramírez—statesman, scholar, soldier—and there are Indians ignorant and without skill or ambition.

The population figures show that Mexico is, as Gruening states, "an Indian land." In 1805 there were 1,000,000 whites; 2,000,000 mestizos; and 2,500,000 pure Indians. Relatively, the white population has declined steadily. A century ago they constituted one fifth of the population. It is now less than one fourteenth. The largest increase of population has been in the mestizos. The part Indian and whole Indian therefore made up 14,000,000 of the population in 1910, at which time there were 1,150,000 whites; 8,000,000 mestizos; and 6,000,000 Indians. It is estimated that there has been less growth of the white race than of the Indian and mestizo in the last twenty-five years, and the preponderance of Indian blood increases, both by birth and declining immigration of white to Mexico.

The continuing past has been touched everywhere by the Indian, even when the Indian has been more or less submerged. Cortéz, Maximilian, and other foreign rulers found that underneath the imposed rule, based on force, there existed Indian fortitude, Indian fatalism if you please, Indian endurance which in the end makes itself felt so powerfully that no government lacking Indian approval could endure without superior military power. The Indian Juárez, with no money and inferior

(Continued on page 13)

Rockwell Kent of Greenland

Even as a Youth He Gave Promise of Being a Great Artist, but He Went Through Some Hard Times Before Finding Fame in New York and Inspiration in Unamak

By Janet Mabie

MODERN ADVENTURERS V

Another of those persons, men and women both, who have broken away from the stereotyped forms of thought and blazed new trails, is described in this article.

A LITTLE WHILE AGO, in a magazine called The New Yorker, which generates much joy among amusable people in the States, there appeared a cartoon based on Mr. Rockwell Kent's latest expedition to Greenland.

It has sometimes been Mrs. Kent's custom to go out with these expeditions, and stay the whole time or not, depending on how much there is to be done at home in Au Sable Forks, N. Y.

In the cartoon, two Eskimos, evidently friends made during a former sojourn, stood in attitudes of supreme politeness before the Kent igloo.

"Please, Mrs. Kent," they were saying, "can Rockwell come out?"

One dredges up this bit of foolery now because Rockwell Kent is one of eleven painters recently selected to do murals for the new Post Office and Justice Buildings in Washington; and as Mr. Kent was again in Greenland at the moment, the Government may have paraphrased the Eskimos to the general effect, "Please, Mrs. Kent, can Rockwell come home to do the murals?"

Of all the artists who ever lived absurd and jaunty lives, Rockwell Kent stands, in a way, at the head of the list. He was born in Tarrytown, N. Y., which is prosaic enough. His father died when he was a little boy. His mother was a superb woman who taught her son one great lesson, which was to get up early in the morning. That made a great impression on young Rockwell, who grew up believing firmly that to teach a son to get up early in the morning is the finest lesson any mother ever will teach.

When he first showed signs of intending to become an artist, it upset the family a great deal, for no bargain had been made for an artist and the family was convinced it could not afford such monkeyshines. But by the time he was 22, Rockwell Kent had gone casually up to New Hampshire, painted two pictures of Mount Monadnock and shipped them off to the National Academy. The jury took a look, snorted in surprise, and hung them on the line.

At the Columbia School of Architecture, and at the Chase School of Art in New York, such men as Abbott Thayer, and William Chase, and Kenneth Hayes Miller and Robert Henri said, "What have we here?" in the tone of men who knew very well indeed that what they had there was a good pupil who was going to amount to something. Four years after the National Academy bought the two mountain paintings, the Metropolitan Museum bought one too, and there was a clamor about how young he was, and what a good painter.

But poor! My, but he was poor! He had got a wife and some children and they had to be fed, in the eccentric way of wives and children; and it was obvious painting wouldn't feed them, so Father Kent took to teaching school, digging wells, building boats, laboring on a farm, working as a carpenter and being a lobsterman—of all things—off rocks in Massachusetts.

* * *

In 1917 it suddenly struck Rockwell Kent that what was the matter with him was that he wanted to go to Alaska. He had gone to Newfoundland, and had a rough time of it. He had a studio which was perched on an ancient rampart overlooking Brigus Harbor, and he liked painting there, but one day a Briton happened by, and Kent said idly, "It'll be a long time before the British Army gets to Berlin." And the Briton looked sharply at Kent and went away frowning. And then Kent got in eight tons of coal, just as any man is apt to get in eight tons of coal, at some time

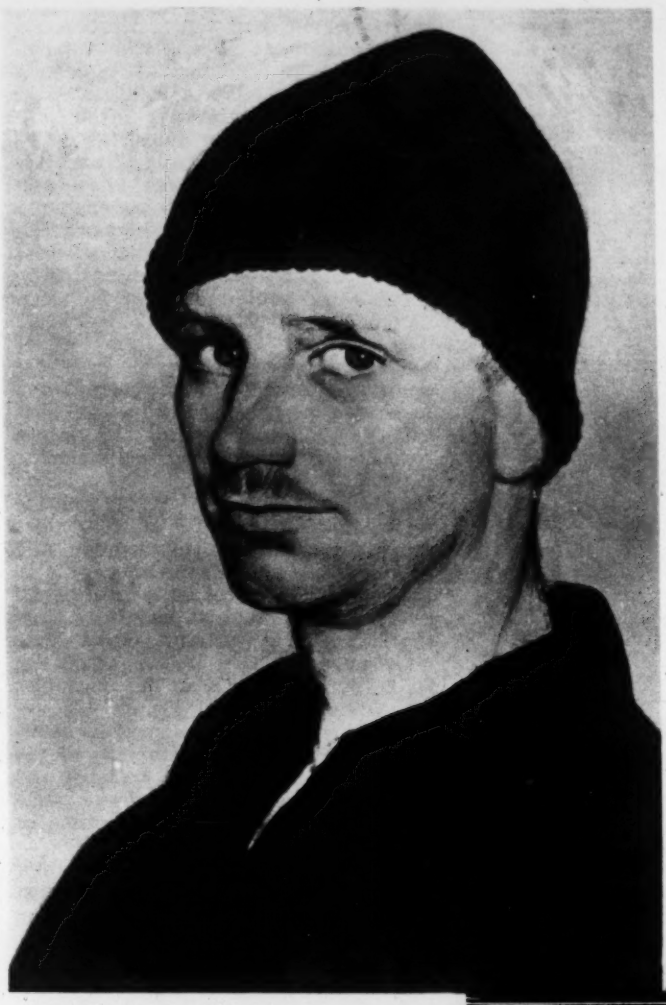


Illustration at right © by Rockwell Kent, from "N. by E." by courtesy of Harcourt, Brace

ROCKWELL KENT AND HIS WORK

The Artist as He Appeared in 1928, Drawn by F. G. Mories, and, at the Right, One of Mr. Kent's Woodblocks of a Scene in Greenland.

or other; but the Briton had talked, and the townspeople were watching the doings on the rampart; and presently the murmurs in the town grew so clear that they even reached Kent, who is no eavesdropper. And what he heard made him uncertain whether to laugh or fly in a rage. "He's got that coal there, for he is a German spy and he means to supply German U boats with it."

"Spy! Spy! Spy!" the dire word rocketed round about, while Kent occupied his studio on the rampart and wondered what would happen next. One day, being a man with a sense of humor, he thought that if it amuses people to believe you are a spy, let them—providing you are not. So, in a seizure of waggishness he made a rude sign which he stuck up on his studio. And presently people drifted by and looked at it. And what the words on the sign were, "Bomb Shop, Wireless Plant, Chart Room."

And then the thing ceased to be funny. The Government sent a man around to tell Kent he must leave Newfoundland in 24 hours. He tried to convince them that he was only fooling and that there was no cause, but he was not successful. So he left Newfoundland. Somewhat later, it was learned there that he was not a spy, but the idea persisted that he had been a little exasperating.

All this sort of thing doubtless grows out of Kent's incomparable vitality. Not that you take him for a bolt of lightning when you meet him. I remember meeting him once three or four years ago, one Sunday morning in a hotel in New York. He came in so quietly, and was, on the whole, such a mousy man in his behavior, that I wondered if it could really be he. The face was the same, the meticulous script in which he wrote something for me looked like the signatures of his paintings, but surely this could not be the man who had shouted once, when someone expressed satisfaction that he had at last found his medium—because two or three paintings of the type were having a success—"Don't expect me to be a cow-and-pool painter!"

Well, after Newfoundland, he was poor again. Perhaps you would say it was just punishment for having chucked the officials under the chin.

And then a bold idea turned up. He would incorporate himself.

No one had ever heard of an artist incorporating himself under the laws of New York or any other state, and everybody began to laugh.

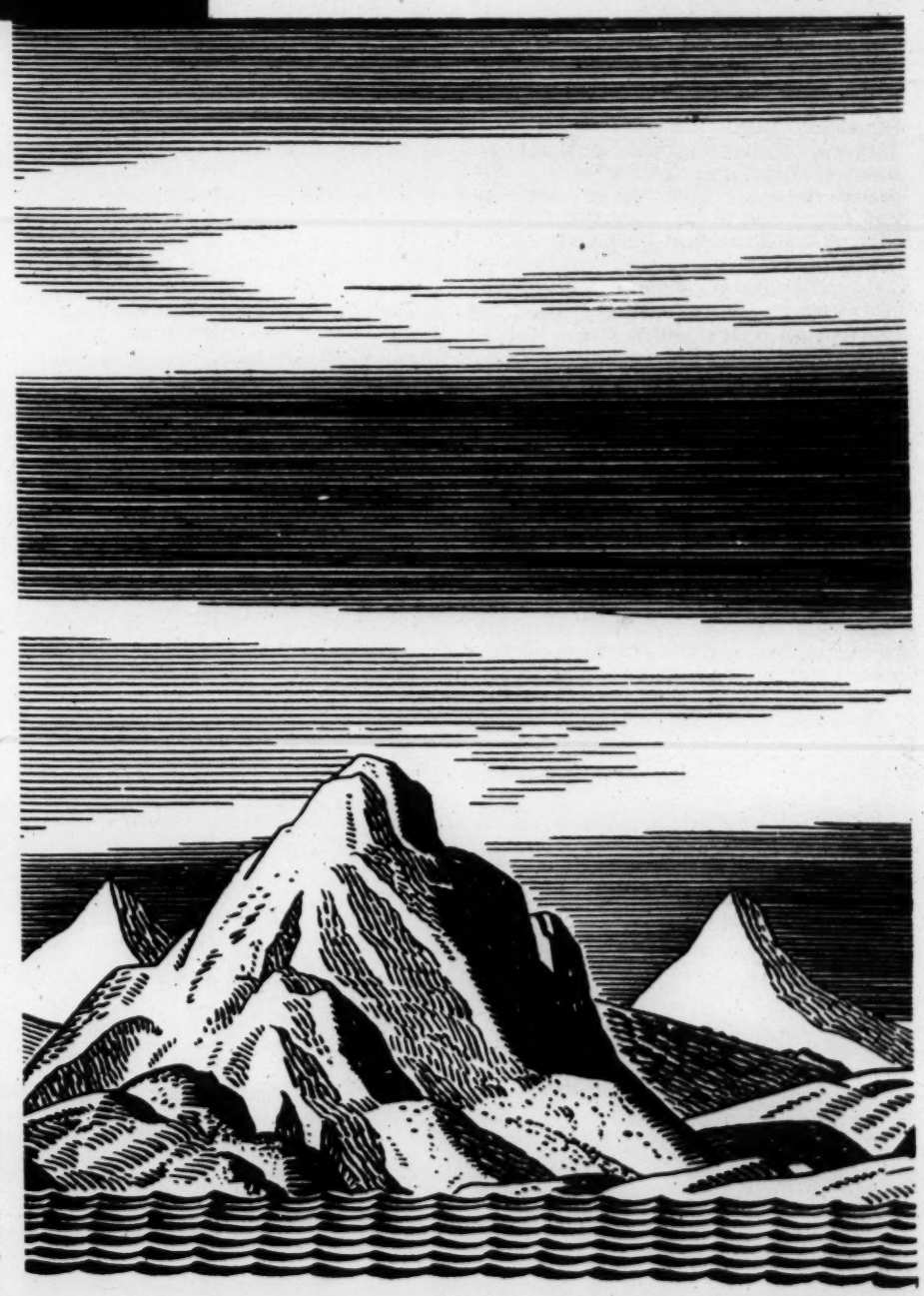
Everybody but the incorporators, who thought the idea was a good one, because, after all, it was nothing but a Yankee, industrialized application of the art-patron idea, practiced far and wide in the sixteenth century.

Well, the incorporators were Mrs. Daniel O'Day, a Democrat, who is now Congressman-at-Large from New York, and George Palmer Putnam, whose ear anyone on earth could get in those days by whispering "Exploration." Kent wanted to go to Greenland. He couldn't walk, and the idea of incorporating, and capitalizing the corporation for enough money to get him to Greenland to do some painting, seemed a very good idea. It was. He was made general manager of Rockwell Kent, Inc., which seemed fair enough, since he was going to do all the work. He was paid a salary, and at any time when the earnings of the corporation exceeded 10 per cent for the incorporators, his salary was to be raised. You may not believe it, but Rockwell Kent, off like a bat to Greenland, was a going concern in no time, making money, painting to his heart's content, having a grand time with the Danes, paying his incorporators their share, and himself getting salary raises by about every boat.

* * *

Last summer he went back to Greenland again. This time he took his fourteen-year-old son Gordon, with the plan of farming him out to a near-by family to live the life and learn the language, and to manage a kayak, which is a Greenlander's canoe, and in general begin to be a citizen of the world, while his father lived down the road a bit and went on painting. Rockwell Kent is always building houses on rocks, probably the outcome of his

(Continued on page 14)



Along the Boardwalk

Strolling or Rolling Upon Atlantic City's Sea-Front Promenade Holds Rewards for Those Who Come in Autumn or Winter, as Well as in Spring or Summer, to the All-Year Resort

By Robert W. Desmond

Photos by Fred Hess & Son-A. C. Photo Service

AUTUMN IN ATLANTIC CITY

Sun Decks on the Boardwalk Hotels Provide a Point of Vantage From Which Some Visitors Watch the Surf, While Others Stroll or Roll Along in the Chairs, or Ride Horses on the Sands.

WHEN CITY PAVEMENTS were sizzling in midsummer heat, those persons who could escape to country, lake, or seashore did not stand upon the order of their going. They went. For many of them Atlantic City became a refuge. There bright sunshine was tempered by breezes blowing straight in from the cool ocean. Along shaded streets leading to the famed Boardwalk were parked automobiles bearing license plates of every state in the Union. Morning and afternoon saw parades of men, women, and many, many children toward the broad, sandy beach, sloping gently into the sea. In fine hotels and in many modest houses back of the Boardwalk thousands spent happy days.

Now summer is officially over. Most other resort towns have put up the shutters until next June. But not Atlantic City. Only after Labor Day does New Jersey's popular Mecca cease to be a *playground* of the nation, and becomes a real *resort*—a place to which persons may go for change and relaxation, a place from which they may return newly invigorated and rested. Businessmen have discovered that a trip to Atlantic City is like an ocean voyage. And, in fact, the place is almost like a ship at sea, for it is built on the sands of Absecon Island, four or five miles east of the mainland, with a stretch of salt water in between. The breezes that blow are almost as salty as they would be in mid-Atlantic, and induce the same drowsiness of eye, urgency of appetite, and general sense of well-being.

It is no mere Chamber of Commerce claim, but a fact supported by the Weather Bureau, that Atlantic City is spared the rigors of cold, fog and snow which plague other sections during the autumn and winter months. In winter it is warmed by the Gulf Stream and protected from whistling western winds by the pine belt of New Jersey, just as in the summer the heat is moderated for it by the water on all sides. When near-by cities are being buried by blizzards, Atlantic City often escapes altogether. At the worst it may have a few inches of snow, quickly removed from the Boardwalk and main streets, and entirely melted away in three or four days. Usually a snowstorm, in this happy community, turns to rain before it is over, and the rain washes the snow away. And as for low temperatures—anything like zero is practically unknown.

Not only that, but the carnival note, the ballyhoo, which disturbs a certain few summer visitors to Atlantic City, is modified at other seasons. The barkers cease their barking, and many of the side shows fold up their banners and silently steal away. Atlantic City in the summertime is a gay place. It remains gay enough in the autumn and winter, but with an air of greater restraint. The surf, sun and breeze are more prominent than the clamor of voices. It is just as stimulating to walk along any part of the eight miles of Boardwalk, or to roll along in the comfortable chairs so characteristic of this resort, but it has a new appeal for those who enjoy quieter diversion. The masses have their fling in the summertime, while those who prefer a higher intellectual content in their particular amusements find it at Atlantic City in the fall and winter months.

* * *

The first persons to discover the charms of Absecon Island were a few fishermen who settled there in 1780. But the island was remote and only a half dozen houses stood on it as late as 1852, even after some attempt had been made to develop it as a seaside resort for Philadelphia, only 60 miles away. It waited for the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to complete a line to the island in 1854, before the city began to develop. In fact, it was only then that the name, "Atlantic City," was adopted and the city incorporated. Rapid growth followed. The first pier was opened in July, 1882, but was destroyed by a storm two months later. In April, 1902, a fire swept part of the city, doing about $500,000 damage and providing the basis for present legislation requiring fireproof construction of all buildings.

During the years since then Atlantic City has become one of the most important all-year resorts in the United States, if not the most important. It is estimated to have 15,000,000 visitors each year. Its summer population is near 350,000, with about 100,000 persons on the beach daily, and it has a yearly average population of about 100,000, of whom more than half are permanent residents. From having been a mere waste of sand one hundred years ago, the city now has property assessed at well over $300,000,000 in value. This transformation is to be credited very largely to the genius of hotel men, among whose present-day aristocracy occur such names as the Leeds and Lippincotts of the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, several members of the White family, including the present Mayor of Atlantic City, who are owners of the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel; Walter J. Buzby and Alvin C. Poffenberger of the Dennis, Jacob Weikel of the Shelburne, Frank B. Off of the Brighton, and some others.

The mere engineering feat of constructing this city is one to demand respectful attention. Although the Bible contains reference to "a foolish man which built his house upon the sand," to his own consternation when it fell, those men who built Atlantic City have claimed an exception. Here on these sands, 1200 feet deep and underlaid by rock, they have erected great skyscraper hotels, many of them fronting on the Boardwalk, and they have pushed five gigantic piers a quarter of a mile out into the sea.

Large buildings in Atlantic City at first were based upon wooden pilings, intended to keep the tides from washing the sand gradually away from under the foundations, more than to support the weight of the buildings. So the great Convention Hall, the largest in the world, seating more than 40,000, dedicated in 1929, was built upon 12,000 oak and pine pilings, each 30 feet long. More recently, concrete columns, with the lower ends spread like mushrooms, have come into use. The 29-story Claridge Hotel rests on 83 such columns, and on 5000 tons of concrete foundation above them. The vast bulk of Haddon Hall is underlaid by 897 mushroom columns. Another method involves sinking hundreds of iron pipes to pump out ocean seepage while workmen remove the dry sand and put down concrete caissons on which the building rests. The Ambassador and the Ritz-Carlton Hotels were built by this method. The great bulk of the Traymore, which dominates the sky line, likewise is an engineering triumph. The Boardwalk itself, eight miles long and 60 feet wide in some parts, is constructed with similar care, for it is of steel and concrete foundation, with wooden flooring.

* * *

The Boardwalk has been called the "promenade of the nation." It has been said that if one will but sit long enough on the terrace in front of the Café de la Paix in Paris everyone he ever has known will pass by. Perhaps something of the same sort might be said about some vantage point on the Boardwalk, for almost everyone in the United States probably has gone or will go to Atlantic City, quite possibly many times. It is the Brighton of North America, undeniably one of the world's great resorts.

It has another claim to fame. It is certainly the greatest convention city in the world. Its 1000 hotels, its active Chamber of Commerce and Convention Bureau, its huge Convention Hall, the ease with which the city may be reached, and the attractions awaiting the visitor have combined to make this true. Such noted groups as the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Bar Association, the American Bankers' Association, many fraternal organizations, important business groups, and others—large and small—gather there. One of the most important scheduled for this autumn is the American Federation of Labor convention, which will keep Atlantic

(Continued on page 12)

PRESIDENT CHELSEA AMBASSADOR RITZ-CARLTON CONVENTION HALL SHELBURNE DENNIS

THE HOTEL SKYLINE

The Bard of—Hollywood

Mr. William Shakespeare, British Dramatist, Will Have His Plays Produced on the Screen Amid Great Fanfare, With a Fantasy Called "Midsummer Night's Dream" as the First

By Marjorie Shuler

THE LATEST THING in filmdom is a row of august gentlemen chewing their pencils and cogitating on how to make Shakespeare popular with American audiences. This task, which has been largely left to teachers of English and a few actors, has become a major problem to the film industry, not solely because of appreciation for the Bard of Avon but, to speak in more material terms, because Warner Brothers have invested $1,500,000 in a picture of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

And while the boys in the "stills" department may call it "The Dream" and the caption writers persist in referring to Cagney when they mean "Bottom," the custodians of the money bags realize perfectly that the only way to get the dollars back is to make the United States "Shakespeare conscious."

So important does the question seem to them that they have decided to "take it to the nation" by means of one of those huge polls which test popular views on presidents and prohibition. With the co-operation of a national magazine they are preparing to ask the public the question, "Do you want Shakespeare in the movies?"

Meanwhile for the picture already prepared a tremendous campaign is being built up with the same methods of exploitation which have increased the consumption of orange juice and have brought the lowly tomato to the banquet table. The story of that "build-up" is even more interesting than the tales which seep out of the studio about the actual filming of the picture—with apologies to Max Reinhardt and William Dieterle, directors, and Erich Wolfgang Korngold, who has arranged the Mendelssohn music.

Mr. Reinhardt has made a magnificent picture and "the author's representatives" in the persons of Shakespearean scholars are delighted and somewhat surprised to find that every line in the picture is authentic. Not one word has been written in. The characters on the screen go through the same situations that their creator, 300 years ago, ordained that they should. Where so many persons were working on a picture, it was perhaps natural that they should follow cinema tradition and attempt to alter the author's conception, but if so every scrap of that kind of footage has been discarded and the completed film, the longest talking picture yet released, is as Shakespeare wrote it.

All of which is extremely satisfactory to the intelligentsia. But how about the masses, the steamfitter and the carpenter, the clerk and the cook, those "fans" whose admissions enrich the box office and whose approval is the voice for which the exhibitors listen?

The first step to attract their attention—and a typically American one—has been to decide that the picture shall be shown in a limited number of cities the first year, not more than 700, and in carefully chosen theaters in those cities. In fact, the tour has been laid out in much the same way that Walter Hampden or Katharine Cornell would map out one for a stage version of the play, to include those places where the greatest response may logically be expected. Officials of Warner Brothers will take to the road to show the exhibitors in these theaters how to exploit their showing.

Meanwhile the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, convinced that film history of the very best kind is in the making, are taking a hand in setting up Shakespeare committees in all the chosen cities. The committees will call on the managers and ask for the showing of the film.

With the Shakespeare Association of America, Inc., as sponsor, the Hays office will launch an essay contest with four trips to Stratford-on-Avon as prizes. Essays on the picture are to be sent in by June 1 to some place not yet decided upon, and one trip will be given to the winning essay written by a high school student, one to a college student, one to a clubwoman, and one to a member of the public not included in any of those groups. Plans are being submitted to Sir Archibald Flower to have the winners guests at the Shakespeare Memorial Theater next summer.

* * *

A committee of the department of secondary education of the National Education Association has prepared a study guide for use in 20,000 high schools, coupled with text for teachers which the Hays office is sending out.

The results of all this exploitation are important not only to Warner Brothers for this picture, but to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, which is reported to be contemplating a screen version of "Romeo and Juliet," and to the six other Shakespearean productions which are in the offing, including a possible version of "Twelfth Night" by Warners.

The exploiters reiterate that Shakespeare wrote for the common people, that it was country folk and drudges from the cities as well as Queen Elizabeth and the gentry who crowded the benches for the original productions. Shakespeare's kings and queens behave as the common people believe that they might. His varlets are droll and whimsical. His stories deal with elementary emotions and common problems.

One thousand persons are said to have worked on the film before a camera was turned. First came the making of models of every scene, detailed, painstaking models which took artists weeks to build and over which Mr. Reinhardt pored for more weeks,

"PUCK" JUST ABOUT TO PUT A GIRDLE AROUND THE EARTH

arranging entrances and exits, ensembles, and the exact placing of cameras.

Sixty-seven ten-ton trucks were required to transport materials for the woodland, which is a thing of beauty, towering oaks and pines topping slender birch trees, with ponds and marshes, a cascade, and even a flowing river.

Several hundred masks had to be made, faces for the gnomes, a tail for Puck, the head of an ass for Bottom, fifty pairs of bats' wings for the dancers, an abalone shell crown for Oberon. Plaster casts were made of each actor, giving a working model of the features, which were then accentuated, or entirely reshaped. Masks were made for twelve dwarfs which reproduce the famous goblin sketches of Arthur Rackham. In all, 413 pounds of rubber were used for the masks.

* * *

It took 600,000 strands of cellophane to make the costumes, wigs, chariots and other articles, not counting Titania's train, which required 91,000 yards of gossamer. There are 2100 props, of which 109 had to be specially built. Twelve stringed instruments and four wind instruments had to be designed and made for the fairy symphony, each musically true, but all bizarre and grotesque. Then there were the animals and birds, such as the unicorn, the owls, the night birds, of which more appear in the forest scenes than in any preceding Hollywood film.

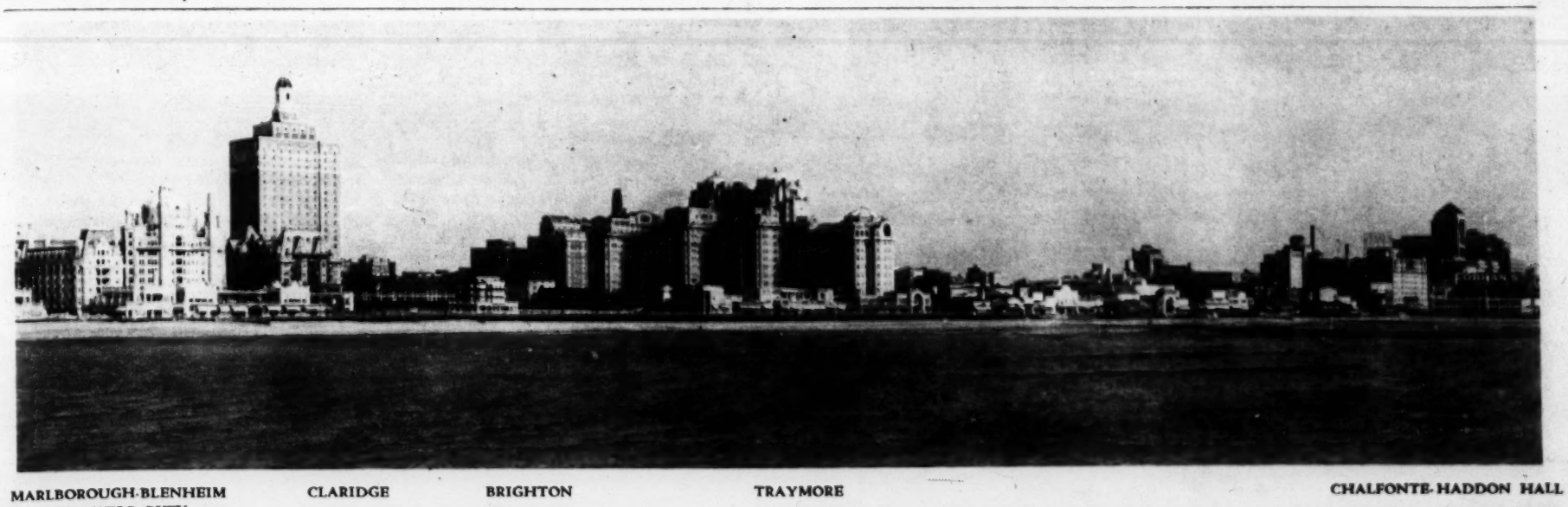
Puck's spiral flight is convincing. He can "put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes." The audience is sure that he can. Oberon becomes a tree. Fairies dance down a shaft of moonlight, float up to the stars, or gather cobwebs with a realism which would be impossible upon the legitimate stage.

The head of the ass settles on the shoulders of Bottom not like a clumsy artifice, but with the flicker of a thought even as humankind can wear it, and every eye in the audience can follow the symbolism of his first unwitting bravado, the dawning of fear, pathos, and the final resignation.

Elfin sprites flicker through the woodland, night comes with the flash of Oberon's cloak, and the whole fantasy takes on an appearance of reality with the tricks of the camera and the almost unlimited stage of the screen.

It may be that Shakespeare has brought about a new epoch in the cinema, as he did on the stage and in literature. Some 2000 Better Film committees have had a part in causing such a production as this to be attempted. The appeals of clubwomen, the interest of the schools, the warning by religious groups, all have contributed to the starting of the venture. Its success now depends upon audiences. Will they like Cagney as the "bad man" of a dream as much as they would if he were playing the part of a gangster? Will they think that Joe E. Brown is excruciatingly funny as flute-playing Thisbe? Will they laugh at the pranks of Mickey Rooney as Puck as they would if he threw a custard pie?

Hamlet and Portia, Juliet and Viola are waiting for the answer. Given their cues, they, too, will step out on the screen.



MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM CLARIDGE BRIGHTON TRAYMORE CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
OF ATLANTIC CITY

So You Are a Professor!

Well, Well! What Do You Do in Your Spare Time? . . Here the Professor Speaks, Presenting Samples of His Happy, Carefree Hours From Sunrise to Sunrise

By Merlin H. Hunter

Professor of Economics, University of Illinois

"SO YOU ARE A COLLEGE professor," said my boyhood pal, Sam Smith. "How many hours do you teach?"

"Sometimes ten, sometimes twelve," I replied.

"Well, that must make a pretty full day, but then I suppose they pay you well for it."

I did not explain that I had meant a week and not a day. But if a college professor teaches but ten or twelve hours a week, what does he do?

Yes, the professor must teach, but is it only the student who must prepare for classes? If the subject be one in which there has been no change for centuries, then perhaps the professor need make but little preparation. But if he be so fortunate, or unfortunate, as to be in a field in which there is constant change, he must keep up with the times or his classes will be uninteresting and he soon will be a back number. But that is not all.

* * *

Many events of great moment in the life of a college student depend on his grades, and, strangely enough, a prospective employer is more interested in a student's grades than in any other credential. To be fair to everyone concerned, the conscientious professor cannot pass grades lightly by. He must give examinations and must read these examination papers, frequently into the hours past midnight.

Occasionally, in reading examination papers, one strikes a gem that is worth remembering. Just the other day a freshman from Chicago wrote: "Milk which comes from cows is of much poorer quality than that which comes from dairies." Now I know why they put a cow in the Lincoln Park Zoo.

It is in the professor's office that the student and his professor really get to know each other. Any man who is not willing to give many hours to conferences has no business being a professor.

"Hello, Jones, what's on your mind this morning?" you greet one of your students as he comes into your office.

"Well, I don't seem to be getting anywhere in this course of yours. I certainly put in enough time, but just don't seem to be able to get it."

"Well, the trouble must be one of three things," I begin, "lack of ability, lack of time, or improper methods of study. Just to look at you will promptly dismiss the lack of ability idea (such an admission always makes a hit with the student), and, since you allow plenty of time, something must be wrong with your method."

We finally reach the conclusion that what he needs is some plan really to force him to study. He leaves with the promise that he will prepare each assignment as if he were going to conduct the class, rather than hope he would not be called upon to recite. It takes time to work this out with student after student, but it is worth it.

* * *

Then in comes Smith, who wants to drop chemistry because of lack of time, so he says.

"Now, let's see, Smith, you are in classes eighteen hours a week; preparation on your rhetoric should take about six hours a week; on your mathematics about six hours; on your economics about six hours, and on your French about eight hours. Then we will give you Sunday off to replenish your spirit—just not count it in your week. Then, of course, you must sleep—eight hours times six days equals forty-eight hours. Three hours a day should be enough for eating, and two each day should be enough for recreation. (He thinks I have allowed too much for eating, sleeping, and recreation, but then I insist that I am a generous soul.) That is thirty hours more. Now let's see what we have, all added together—why, a total of 122 hours, which, taken from the 144 hours in our six-day week, leaves twenty-two hours to study chemistry, and you have Sunday thrown in."

Of course, I knew where I was coming out, but Smith didn't. I had figured it many times before. But my conference was much more effective than it would have been had I simply told him that he had plenty of time if he would but use it. The latter I could have done in three minutes; the former took thirty.

* * *

Here comes a lad who, with hesitation, finally unburdens himself.

"I know I am flunking your course, and it's no fault of yours. I'm 23 years old, and I've fallen in love. It's the first time I've ever been in love, and by the time I stay with my girl until 10 o'clock every night, I don't have enough time to study."

Well, here was a new one. No mathematical calculation would work here. I found the girl was a student and likewise in scholastic difficulty. Finally, I became stern and said: "You are acting like a fool; you love the girl, yet you are going to be the cause of both of you flunking out of school. Love is grand, but to be seasoned with a little common sense won't hurt it. You and the girl had better talk things over and decide to be sensible." They did, and stayed in school.

Here is Thompson, a conscientious, hard-working student whose grade on an examination paper does not, he thinks, represent his knowledge of the course. Will I be good enough to go over his paper with him? Certainly.

We discover in one case that he had not read the question; what he had written was perfectly correct. Two plus three does equal five, but it does not answer the question, How much is two times three? Then we found another answer which was little more than a jumble of sentences, with no evidence of logical thinking. In another place the last part of the answer contradicted the first part, and he had not allowed sufficient time to answer the last question.

Thompson was capable of writing a good examination, but wrote a poor one, simply because he had not (1) carefully read the questions; (2) taken time to think carefully through the answer; (3) stopped when he had answered the question; (4) budgeted the time at his command.

* * *

A little later Hagan comes in—a fine, likable, capable chap, but whose work is poor. I discover he is manager of the basketball team, on the editorial staff of the Daily Illini, in dramatics and a member of the Y. M. C. A. cabinet. He needs to be shown that he is giving so much attention to the side shows that he is about to miss the main circus.

I remember Moore, discouraged because he had to work for his board and room and would not be able to graduate in four years. Four years—just how that length of time was decided upon as the proper amount in which to obtain a liberal education, I do not know, but it has persisted with bulldog tenacity. A century or two ago one might gain some idea of the world's stock of knowledge in four years. Compare what was then known with the vast accumulation of knowledge of today; and yet a student feels he should be branded as "educated" if he has been in college four years.

An increasing number of students have been pursuing graduate work. These students work intensively under the direction of one professor, which means, of course, that he must give much time to them. The many hours spent in conference with graduate students, moreover, do not come within the allotted ten or twelve.

Examinations are over and there have been failures. Pretty, popular Betty McBride failed in my course and was to be dropped from school. It is always the failure in *your* course that causes the trouble—the accumulative effects of others apparently have no bearing. Tears flow copiously, personal humiliation is stressed, parental wrath and disgrace are emphasized, etc., etc., etc., and won't I please, pretty please, raise the grade.

But all to no avail. Betty is told gently, kindly, but firmly, that her work was graded upon the same basis as that of the other students. I tell her that I would have been happy had every grade been high, for I have no sympathy for that symmetrical curve which must record a certain number of high grades and a certain number of low. I explain all this to Betty, tell her that I have used a lot of care and have tried to be fair, and that I cannot change her grade. She accomplished about what she had expected, but she calculated that she had everything to gain and nothing to lose.

Such conferences are not designed to be enjoyable. They may be avoided by giving no low grades. To do this, however, is to subscribe to a lie, and is not fair to the students who actually have worked, nor to the university, nor to the prospective employer.

* * *

The wants of students are endless. Covey overslept and wants his absence excused. Stewart wants you to take dinner at his fraternity and talk to the boys afterward. Gordon wants you to judge a debate in his literary society. Huston and Taylor are out for the debate team (on opposite sides) and want you to help prepare their argument.

And so it goes with conference after conference. The future importance of decisions which may be reached demands that many of them be given ample time and serious consideration.

I have never quite been able to understand why agents of the fifty-seven varieties should pick upon college professors. Especially life insurance agents and book agents. If every college professor carried all the life insurance that every agent is sure he should carry, he would have to borrow upon his insurance in one company to pay the premium in another.

Books, of course, a professor must have, but it is remarkable how much better the agent knows what he should have than the professor himself. It became so bad that we now have upon each door of the buildings at the University of Illinois this greeting: "Agents, solicitors and canvassers of every description barred from this building." This helps some, but still there are agents who cannot read as fluently as they can talk. Then, too, agents seem to have a way of finding out where you live.

It must not be forgotten that the postman delivers mail to the college professor. And what a variety of requests his mail contains. It must have been foreordained that to the college professor shall go a multitude of questionnaires. If he but knew the answer to all the questions propounded, the country would be saved, morally, economically, socially and politically.

Here is a letter from Gray. I had him in class six years ago. He is applying for a new job, and will I be good enough to write a letter of recommendation for him. In a year's time there are a great many letters of recommendation to be

(Continued on page 15)

E Q U A L I T Y

By Vannus

THE signers of the United States Declaration of Independence considered it "self-evident, that all men are created equal." From this premise, different people arrive at different conclusions. A certain housemaid, having read the Declaration, proceeded to demand the right to take her meals at the table of her employer. She lost her job. On the other hand, a bricklayer read the same sentence and found expressed in it the privilege, and even the obligation, of voting at every election. He later was elected Mayor of his town.

What was the difference between the housemaid's attitude and the bricklayer's? They were both insisting upon the right to equality. But the housemaid's demand arose from social ambition and class consciousness. She might have insisted upon her right to establish a home of her own. No one would have disputed that. Many would have been willing to help her. Instead, she tried to appropriate to herself a share of another's contentment.

The bricklayer, by contrast, set about realizing his equality by trying to be a good citizen in his own right. He made himself the peer of his fellow townsmen by accepting the same political responsibilities which they accepted. Eventually, they judged him worthy of high office.

The bricklayer started by reading the same sentence as the housemaid. But it led him in a very different direction!

Inequality—that inequality which Jean Jacques Rousseau lamented as so unnatural—is everywhere apparent. There are political inequalities, social inequalities, economic inequalities. Yet with all these divergences there has never been a time when rights and privileges were so nearly equal among all men. Extremes of riches and poverty present themselves on every hand, but never have so many people possessed a moderate competence. Never before has such a gigantic and ruthless attempt been made to bring all men to the same material level as is being made today in Russia. Never before has the equality of the sexes been so undisputed as in the Soviets. And never, until the present administration, has such an effort been made to level wealth in the United States by taking from the rich and giving to the poor.

The prophetic words of James Bryce, published in 1921, are being realized with a rapidity which would perhaps have surprised him. In "Modern Democracies" he wrote, "The instinct of personal independence, vehement in days when there were many injuries to resent and many abuses to destroy, may wane under new conditions, and come to count for less in the political life of nations than it does today in the English-speaking world."

Whether we like it or not, equality is coming into its own. It is not the equality which springs from love of liberty. It is the equality which arises from the demand for security. It is equality imposed from above, not equality springing up from beneath. It is the equality of the benevolent despot.

The authoritarian method of leveling wealth is not the ideal method. It lends itself to injustices, and is open to evasion. A more fundamental and satisfying equality will ultimately be obtained through dependence upon individual honesty. But the authoritarian method is often defended as a necessary transitional stage in the march toward social and economic justice.

Germany and Japan are demanding "equality" among the nations. Small nations are demanding equality with great powers. Can there be such a thing as equality in the international sphere? Can Afghanistan be the equal of Russia?

Afghanistan has an equal vote in the Assembly of the League of Nations with Russia or any other great power. Small countries have found in Geneva their first opportunity to insist upon their right to be heard in the councils of the nations. They cannot claim equality in population, wealth, or armed force. But they insist upon equal rights and privileges under international law.

In what respects is equality possible and desirable among nations? Is it sufficient to say that there should be equality of rights and privileges among them? The question immediately arises, Rights to do what? It is generally admitted that each nation has the right to determine the form of government under which it desires to live. It is also generally admitted that every nation has the right to defend itself in case of attack. But has any nation the right to make war? Until recently, no one questioned that right. Now, it is all but universally denied. In spite of appearances to the contrary, a world-conscience has been forming. This conscience is revolted at the thought of war, and it looks askance at the hitherto undisputed right of any nation to create the greatest armaments within its power.

It is being recognized in the international, as in the individual, sphere that for every right there is a corresponding duty. If every nation has the right to maintain a defensive armament, it also has the duty to keep this arment within the limits actually required for defense. Even the appearance of passing this limit is to be avoided. The motive is the important thing. There is an equality of obligations on the part of all nations to provide evidence that their intentions are not aggressive, but pacific. Equality of obligations deserves at least as much attention as equality of rights. To be equals, states must act not only as equals in strength and influence and prestige and importance, but as equals in their desire to end strife and promote world welfare.

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, was the slogan of the French Revolution. Which of these three is the most important? Alexis de Tocqueville, the French statesman and philosopher, judged as a result of his investigations that the love of equality was stronger among men than the love of liberty, and that a nation which had enjoyed both would part less reluctantly with liberty than with equality.

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity—which is the most important? Is it not Fraternity? Liberty may be abused; Equality may be unattainable, or, if attained, impose undue limitations. But Fraternity, in its highest sense, the sense of man's brotherhood toward man, is daily demonstrable and can work harm to no one. And the brotherhood of man implies, of course, the fatherhood—and motherhood—of God. There can be no higher concept of social relationships. Its realization is the fulfillment of the first and greatest commandment, and of the second, which is like unto it.

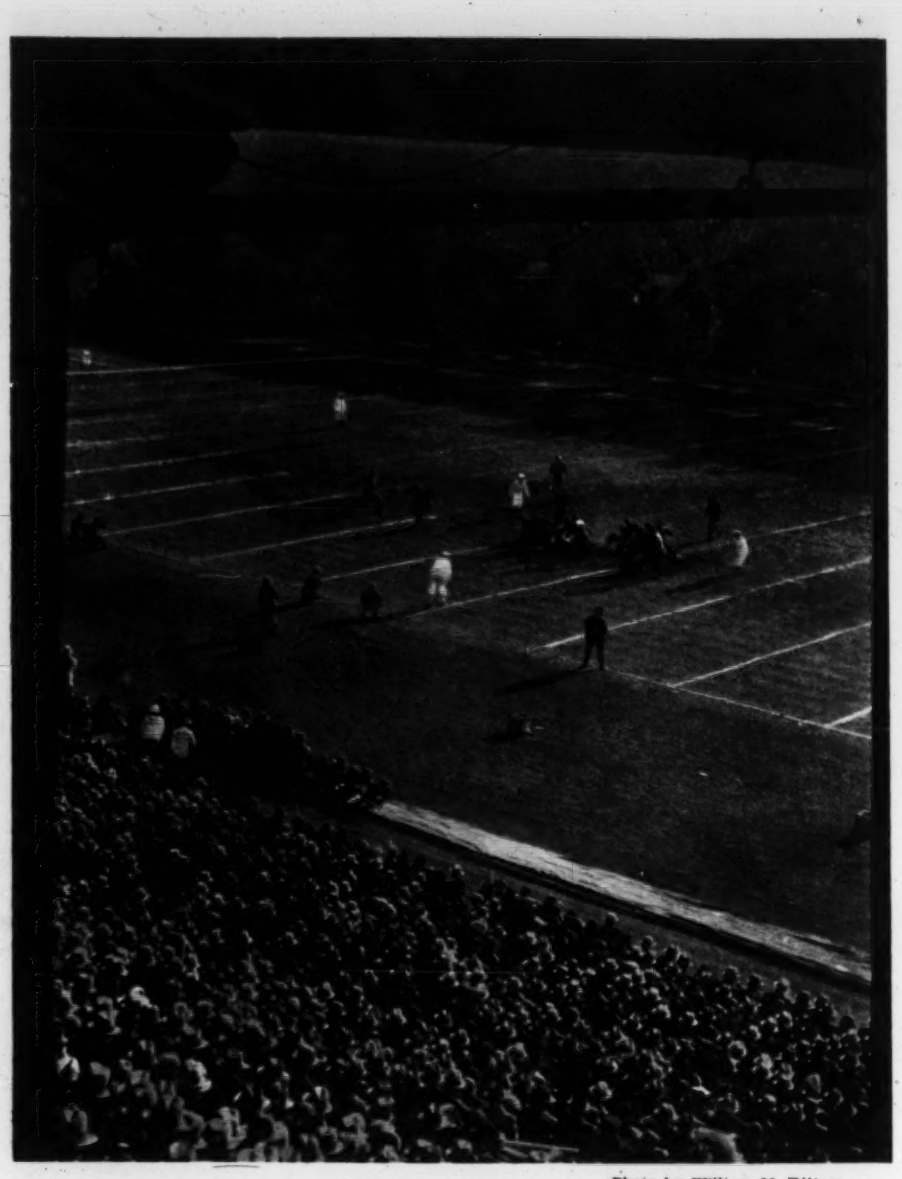


Photo by William M. Rittase

THE BIG GAME

Crowds of 50,000 to 80,000 Are Not Uncommon at the Great Intercollegiate Football Games During October and November. Such a Crowd Here Is Watching a Scrimmage, With the Four Field Officials Wearing White to Set Them Off From the 22 Players Involved.

Pigsk… M…

They Still Must Go to Those School and Coll… Frid… the Professional Teams Which Have … ltip…

ANOTHER COLORFUL COLLEGE football seas… promise, not of any decline in the popularity of the game in favor of professional football, as … predicted, but, rather, of one of the most successful seasons in its history.

College football reached its peak, in so far as attendance is concerned, in 1927 and 1928. Then attendance fell off in the early years of the depression, during which many suggested that never again would we see the football stadia filled with spectators. In 1933, however, the attendance picked up again and it improved even more in 1934. In the Big Ten Conference football receipts in 1934 showed a 32 per cent increase over receipts in 1932. All of the universities in this Conference report that their season ticket sales this year are ahead of ticket sales at the same time last year.

The general public appraises football in terms of public attendance at the games. If we look at the matter from this standpoint, it is quite clear that football, instead of dying, is very much alive and kicking.

* * *

For more than thirty years predictions have annually been made as to the early demise of college football. During that time, however, the number of players has increased and the interest has grown apace.

The modern prophets who are predicting the end of college football are suggesting that professional football ultimately will kill the college sport, as professional baseball has affected amateur baseball. There is no question but that if a sport becomes highly professionalized, it ultimately will decline as an amateur sport. The question then is whether football is becoming so highly professionalized that some day amateur football will have as little public interest as has college baseball of today.

I see no reason to believe that those who are predicting the death of college football at the hands of professional football are correct in their conclusions. In fact, I'm sure they are quite wrong.

In the first place, the comparison with college baseball is not a good one. Baseball almost from its very beginning was a professional sport. Fifty years ago, when baseball was more or less in its infancy, the game was conducted on a paid player basis, not only in the organized leagues, but throughout the country in the small towns and cities. Professional baseball is not a paying proposition outside of the major leagues, and for economic reasons it has gradually declined when promoted by independent managers throughout the country. High school and college baseball never flourished, as has high school and college football.

* * *

Football originated in the colleges, and from the very beginning has been pretty much confined to the schools and colleges. Organized professional football developed after the war.

Back in the early days of college athletics football, baseball and track were, generally speaking, the only intercollegiate sports. Today some of the larger universities foster and promote fourteen or fifteen intercollegiate sports programs. Baseball as an amateur sport has not grown so rapidly as football and basketball, partly because in independent circles it was not possible to pay the players and because in the high schools and colleges other spring sports received some attention and consequently interest was divided.

While we probably always will have professional football, it seems clear that professional football never will become a highly professionalized sport.

There are those who feel that professional football will become so attractive that it will destroy interest in amateur football and, since baseball is referred to, let us continue with a comparison between these two sports. Baseball is a game of skill. It is not unusual for men to continue as active players until they have reached the age of 35 or 40. Football, on the other hand, is a game of youth. It puts a premium on enthusiasm, dash and loyalty. After men have reached the age of 30 or 35, they will not throw themselves with so much abandon into football as will the young men from 18 to 22.

For this, as well as other reasons, professional football does not offer a college graduate life employment. Very few men who enter professional football stay in the game for more than three to five years. When a boy gets out of college and cannot find employment, he turns quite often to professional football, plays the game for a few years, and perhaps uses the money that he earns in football to aid him in completing a professional course, or he drops out of college and goes into business. Professional football then is but a stopgap for the majority of boys who play it between graduation from college and entering life work. If anyone doubts the truth of this statement, let him look at the roster of any professional league football team five or ten years ago and compare it with the line-up in the same team this season.

* * *

Since college football is not primarily a game of skill, what is it that makes it so attractive? The answer is that intangible something that we call color. The crowd sees and hears the bands, enjoys the mass singing, and thrills at the spectacle presented by college football with all of its pageantry. Back of that, however, is the love of Alma Mater, and the pride in her achievements. Her sons and daughters use the football game as a rallying point and the game in many ways is incidental. It might be suggested that it would be better if alumni homecomings were arranged in connection with college debates, college musical events and the like, but the fact remains that the football pageant so far has provided a better excuse for the returning alumni to visit the old school than have these other very worth-while activities.

Professional football, on the other hand, never will have the atmosphere or color that surrounds college football. It is true that the managers have hired bands to play college football songs at the games; they have hired cheer leaders and have tried to develop rooter sections. All of this, however, seems rather a cheap imitation of the real thing.

The members of a professional football team—for instance, the Chicago Bears—are assembled from various towns and cities throughout the country. They are not a part of Chicago, and it is difficult for one to think of them as native sons or as representing the city in which their team is located. In fact, franchises are sometimes sold, and the team that one year played as representative of this or that city, next year transfers its allegiance to some other center where the prospects are better for more remuneration.

* * *

It is suggested, however, that the people of America are interested only in the best. Why should the man who enjoys baseball pay his money to see an amateur team play when he can see Babe Ruth, Carl Hubbell or any of the other great stars of professional baseball? Here again those exponents of the professional variety of football would have us believe that the football played in the professional league is vastly superior in technic and skill to the college game. This argument seems reasonable. Eleven college men who have played together four or five years in professional football naturally should be expected to defeat easily college men who have never played as members of a team since being graduated from college.

That is what the majority of people thought regarding the Bears-All Star game played at Soldier Field, Chicago, a year ago in August. Some of the members of the Bears had been on the team for four or five years. A man, for instance, who had played on the Bears team for five years had possibly been in something like one hundred professional games. The college boys who opposed the Bears team had never played together before entering that game, except in practice, and yet the game ended in a scoreless tie. The Bears did not make a first down by rushing, and the All Stars had the better of the argument.

It is true that in the second game of this series the professional team won by a score of 5 to 0, but the fact remains that in the two games thus played the professional players have not as yet scored a touchdown against their less experienced rivals.

* * *

This is surprising, not only because the professionals had had game experience before the time of the game that was played on Aug. 29, 1935, but further because the professional team was carefully selected, with a view to the different abilities and capacities of the individual players. Football, after all, is a team game. If a coach could select his men, he would not only choose men who could play the different positions in the line, but he would select some who were especially well qualified to catch passes, to punt, kick goals and forward pass.

The All Star squad this year, as last, was selected by a vote of newspaper readers. The fans voted for fine college players. They did not, however, in voting for a man take into consideration the question as to whether or not he could block and play a good game defensively, as well as pass or kick. Some of the college coaches use certain men as blockers. These men seldom, if ever, carry the ball. A good blocker, however, is of even more value to the team than a good ball carrier. If the fans some year were to select men, none of whom were proficient in kicking or passing, this point would be better understood.

Even though in the two games played between a professional team and a group of young college players the professionals have not demonstrated vast superiority over the others, yet some have suggested that the professionals, because they are more experienced and because they are all men of exceptional ability, play a more interesting game on offense than do the college teams.

Let us look at the facts. A year ago someone figured up the number of points scored in the professional league that season and reported an average of 17 points per game. Last year in the Big Ten Conference, in Conference games only, the teams scored 667 points in twenty-six games, or an average of 25.6 points per game. In the last seven years Big Ten teams in Conference games have scored an average of 19.6 points per game. In 1933, the year that the professional teams scored an average of 17 points per game, in the Pacific Coast Conference the colleges that were members of that Conference scored in Conference games an average of 18 points per game.

* * *

This study of facts is of interest especially when it is considered that in the professional league the goal posts are on the goal line, while in the college games the goal posts are ten yards farther away. It need not be suggested that it is easier to score goals from the field in the professional league under these conditions than in college competition, where the game is played under college rules.

Without doubt the men who are promoting professional football have tried to make the games as interesting as possible. They realize that the fans like to see plenty of scoring, consequently in professional football very few fouls are called for illegal use of the hands by the men running interference, while in

Medals for the Amateurs

Gridiron Gamesters Who More Truly Uphold the Tradition of Sport for Sport's Sake, as Against Multiplied Since the War and Which Sometimes Play Spectacularly, but Stir No Loyalties

THE PUNT: AN IMPORTANT PART OF FOOTBALL STRATEGY

By Major John L. Griffith

Commissioner of Athletics, Big Ten Conference, and Editor of the Athletic Journal

college football this rule is strictly enforced.

There is another factor that is pertinent to this discussion which should be mentioned. In professional football the teams play, on an average, twenty or twenty-five games a year. It is necessary for financial reasons to play more games than eight, which is the usual number played in college conferences. This being true, it is wise to play a type of game in which it is possible for the players to go through a season without too much bruising and battering. In college the interferers usually are taught to take an end out of the play by body blocking. This means that after the interferer blocks his opponent, he falls to the ground. It is easier on the players to use what in football is called the high block, but the high block is not so effective as the body block. If both teams use this style and if the officials are not too strict in enforcing the rule regarding the illegal use of the hands in high blocking, then the players are saved considerable punishment.

* * *

Someone may very properly suggest at this point that the college rules committee should change its rules so that our old traditional game would develop into an outdoor game similar to basketball or perhaps more like the English Rugby game. The answer to this is that some boys like a bodily contact game. None of the other major sports on the college program are body contact games, and perhaps we should retain one form of play that gives the rugged, aggressive type of individual a chance to play the game that he likes to play.

There are indications that seem to point to the fact that people are getting soft. We want to make human life safe, easy and fool-proof, and there are many who will apply this same principle to college football. It is not our purpose to dwell at length on this point. We merely wish to call attention to the fact that after a scrimmage in a pro game, the spectators will see very few players on the ground, indicating that they have saved themselves from the bumps of the game, while in college football after a scrimmage, very frequently the great majority of the players are down.

As to the point that professional football is drawing large crowds to the detriment of college football, in 1933 the professional championship game between the New York and Chicago teams was played in Chicago before a $21,000 crowd. That same year there were hundreds of college games that drew larger gates than this championship professional game attracted. You may say that this was in 1933 and that since that time professional football has grown tremendously in public interest and college football in the same period has declined. I am told, however, that last season the majority of the teams in the professional league were operated at a loss, while college football throughout the country attracted larger crowds than in 1933. For instance, last fall the largest crowd that ever attended a football game in the State of Iowa witnessed the Iowa-Minnesota game on one Saturday afternoon, and the next Saturday the largest crowd that ever saw a football game in the State of Minnesota packed Northrup Field in Minneapolis.

George Huff once remarked that "college football has nothing to fear from its enemies, and if the game is ever discontinued, it will be because of the misguided acts of its friends."

While evils creep into amateur athletics, as they do in other activities of life—because, after all, amateur athletics are administered by human beings—yet college athletics for the most part are administered by men of ideals. The men in the last analysis who are responsible for the kind of athletics to be found in the colleges are the college presidents, chairmen of the faculty committees on athletics, the athletic directors and the coaches. These men are not perfect, but they will stack up favorably as regards honesty, integrity and sincerity alongside any other group of men in our country.

I have been more or less actively connected with college athletics for forty years, during which time I have heard many men predict the decline of football, and if I were alive forty years from now, I would still expect to hear and read these dire predictions.

If the time ever comes when college football will no longer be attractive to players and spectators, it will be because the people no longer enjoy this rugged, fighting game or because of professionalism within, not without, the colleges.

Keystone-Underwood. Above, H. Armstrong Roberts

WHO GOT THE BALL? . . . A FORWARD PASS IS ABOUT TO BE THROWN BY THE PLAYER FALLING BACK AT THE LEFT

Among the New Books

But Is This the Whole Story?

The Valley, by Nathan Asch. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

NATHAN ASCH HAS LIVED in the foothills of the Berkshires where they taper down into western Connecticut, and in "The Valley" he has written of what he saw there on a back country road; of what he saw, interpreted, worked over in his imagination and undoubtedly intensified. It is possible, too, that out of what he saw he selected only the elements that would enhance the kind of picture that he had decided to draw—the kind that surely seems to him to be truly characteristic but makes a native of those parts want to rush to the defense and insist that if the whole story were told there would be more mitigation.

* * *

Mr. Asch's picture is not really one but a series, each constituting a chapter and all together creating an album of frustration and disintegration, with a suggestion of some almost monstrous, inverted land of the lotus-eaters. His chapters tell in restrained, ruthlessly simple language the life stories of some dozen individuals or families that lived in that wornout valley.

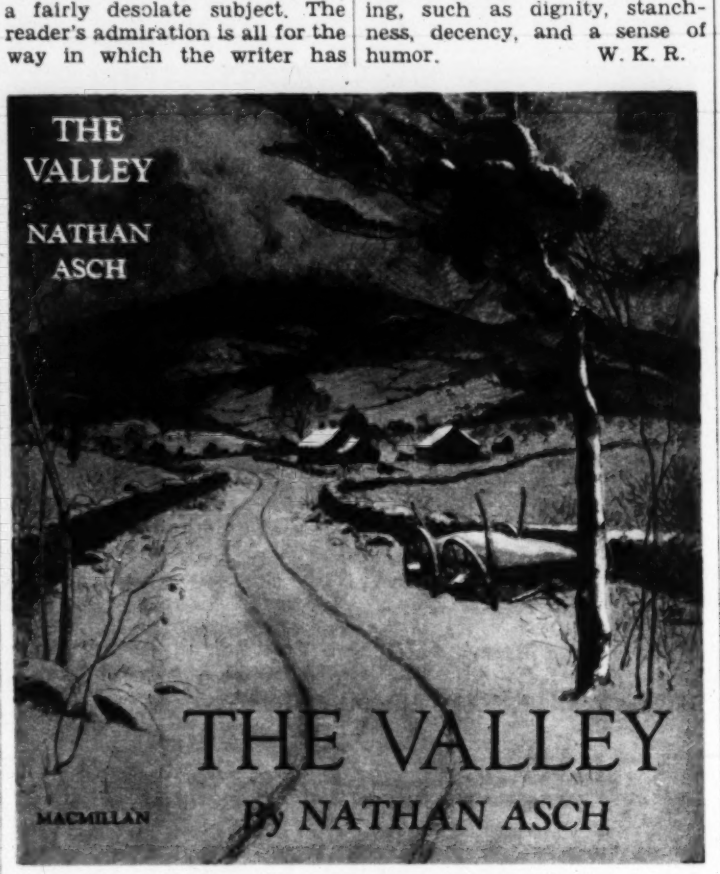
The place was not really a valley, but a hill road that was less a hill than Rattlesnake Mountain to the north, and Quaker Hill to the south, and therefore was called "The Valley." It was the kind of road that often may be seen creeping off through the bushes from a state highway. There comes a sign, "Road Right" and then a brief glimpse of a dirt road grass-grown between the ruts and climbing into the unknown. On such a road, says Mr. Asch, lived Old Man Preston who had been prosperous once and now existed only to rage at the city people; Jeremiah Akin who brought a young wife from Boston and regretted it; John Ferris who smashed his wife's piano with an ax; a family of Polish immigrants that forgot to smile and sank instead of rising; improvident Mac and Sarah from New York; the unsavory millionaire Swansons (for it is not simply the native-born who contribute to these pictures of burnt-out fires).

* * *

The reader finds some slight relief in the story of the artist who was reclaimed by a happy marriage and the beauty of the hills. Some, too, in the truly heroic man who carried the mail, and in Mrs. Merritt who mothered Mac and Sarah, more still in the brief essays on buying a horse, getting an ancient car, living with the cat Moses and observing the wild life of the region. These reliefs are deliberately artistic. Mr. Asch is not a preacher, neither is he a reporter. He is an artist with an exceptional gift at creating background. Against that background he sets people that are like the land. Native or newcomer, they fit the carefully composed picture. The effect is one of highly accomplished technique devoted to an unusual and, it must be admitted, a fairly desolate subject. The reader's admiration is all for the way in which the writer has handled his material and not for any inherent qualities in the material itself; except for those Berkshire foothills, so real that they can be smelled and almost tasted.

Mr. Asch's picture can be seen from life, at least in its outer aspects, by anyone who, not overconsiderate of his car, will drive up over the thank-you-ma'ms, ruts, and naked rocks of such a road, past houses of fine proportions and present decay. But longer acquaintance would reveal—sometimes—qualities not much emphasized in this drawing, such as dignity, stanchness, decency, and a sense of humor.

W. K. R.



JACKET DESIGN FOR "THE VALLEY"

Cricket Essential

Enter Psmith, by P. G. Wodehouse. New York: Macmillan. $2.

WODEHOUSE FANS NEED merely to be possessed by a fondness for cricket to find their familiar delights in "Enter Psmith." The celebrated character of Psmith here enters the life of Mike Jackson, who is the subject of an earlier novel, "Mike." Here Mike is encountered just when complaints against his scholastic abilities come to his father from Wrykyn.

So Mike is exiled to Sedleigh, despite his magnificent abilities as a batsman. Filled with disgust, he declines to have anything to do with cricket at his new school. Nevertheless, as a rag, he participates in a heroic match, Outwood's v. Downing's, in which he is the anchor man of an inning that is stopped only because of the low descending sun, with Mike accounting for 277 of the score of 471. Downing's did not bat.

Mike meets Psmith on the first day of his arrival at Sedleigh, and is greatly bucked up by the cool and elegant insolence with which the exile from Eton takes what he chooses and holds on to it with an insouciant tenacity that would have delighted his probably piratical forefathers. His first exploit at Sedleigh, the day of his arrival, quite lifted Mike out of the slough on all topics except cricket. For it was Psmith's notion to pre-empt a desirable study that a dull last term's boy thought he should be heir to. The scheme works.

How the book ends may be left for cricketeers to discover. Suffice to say that the text is ever sprightly in the best Wodehouse manner. On Psmith's encounter with Mike, and their discovery that they have mutual acquaintances, Psmith says: "'I've lived at Lower Benford all my life. We are practically long-lost brothers. Cheer a little, will you?'"

The Arts in a New World

The Arts Today, edited by Geoffrey Grigson. London: The Bodley Head. 8s. 6d.

A NEW MOVEMENT in any of the arts begins when artists observe that their material has changed and is making new demands upon them. This, in the main, is the burden of the essays in Mr. Grigson's book. He has commissioned a small group of young men to make statements respectively about music, painting, sculpture, fiction, architecture, the theater and the cinema; and, with the exception of the wieldy entertaining but entirely destructive Mr. Humphrey Jennings, who writes on the most depressing of all subjects, the contemporary theater, all say, with varying emphasis and unequal competence, the same thing. Whether they are writing sense or jargon the theme is clear. Material and environment have changed and art must reflect the fact.

* * *

In painting and sculpture all this was said as long ago as Cézanne and the first Negro wood carvings. These were the first arts to be attacked by natural science in the form of the camera, and the painter may smile at the struggles of poets, writers and dramatists who have come rather later to the crisis.

The poet has been the most sensitive to his more cramped situation; he, more than anyone else, has felt in Mr. Grigson's introductory words what "for introverted artists, fragmentary performance, art that puzzles the people and angers them, art for which society furiously blames the artist, society should by rights blame itself. It has degraded itself, or been degraded, in understanding below the level at which the artist is bound to remain."

This smacks rather highly of Gilbert's "Oh what an exceedingly pure young man this pure young man must be"; and Mr. MacNeice, himself a poet, is less summary and is wider in his sympathies. For his individual artists who alone can survive among the mass men we are becoming, he expects a small but growing audience.

* * *

A book of this kind is apt to become a wilderness of generalities. But—it is true that the consciousness of new material has led to a demand for new aims and beliefs. Half the despair that would have filled this book had it been published in the early twenties was due to an inability to accept the new environment and the logic of it. Thus, disgust with the commercial cinema (which had plenty of money, a guaranteed public and apparently complete liberty) led serious people to regard the films as unrelieved evil. Mr. Grierson's essay on the cinema, one of the most suggestive in the book, shows an interesting evolution from this pessimism.

The dismal mediocrity of the cinema is more dangerous than its really degraded excesses; but, in Mr. Grierson's view, the chance for the individual artist is coming not through the "free" entertainers but through the tied propagandists. Financiers will not permit truthful pictures of history or industry, but governments and big industrial concerns give an opportunity for serious work on aspects of citizenship and industry which Hollywood, etc., would not dare to touch because it thinks seriousness not only unsalable but subversive. And the Hollywood financiers are right. Every good industrial film, every good film showing how work is done, may be commercial publicity, but is also propaganda on behalf of the worker in the new society, for the building of which material is at hand.

Mr. Grierson, admitting the evils of propaganda, shows how sometimes it may become adapted to the growth of an art inspired by social purpose. Even Hollywood and Shepherds Bush have "taught the common people to take account of themselves in their common manners if not in their common rights." It is a typical paradox of our time to find Mr. Grierson praising "Man of Aran" and at the same time congratulating the cinema on "de-yokelizing" rural life.

Mr. Auden's theme is, "After Socialism, psychology." And (one may ask) after psychology? Mr. MacNeice has already urged that writers with a sense of words should abandon "the dull and plethoric novel" for poetry, before Mr. Calder-Marshall comes on the scene with some blunt remarks on the novel of modern life and the need for economy of expression. We wish he had given us more about this and less literary retrospect.

Finally, Mr. Grigson writes a valuable study of modern art movements and has a particularly intelligent appreciation of the abstract painters and sculptors. There is an excellent paper on modern architecture, which is the characteristic expression of the modern movement and seems likely to be the first to achieve maturity. Functionalism is the theme of all the arts which have left The Waste Land for The Promised Land.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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The Meaning of Marxism

A Handbook of Marxism, edited by Emile Burns. London: Gollancz. 5s. net. New York: Random House. $3.

THE INTRODUCTION AND contents page of this "Handbook of Marxism" will give the innocent reader some shocks. He will learn that Marxism is not, as the common use of the English language might have led him to suppose, the teaching of Marx, but a body of doctrine of which Marx and Engels were the "founders." He will be still more surprised to discover that, of the bevy of later revolutionaries who have contributed to the interpretation of Marxism, only two are required to complete the canon—Lenin, who was not primarily a man of theory, and Stalin, who is not a man of theory at all. In this volume, which is made up of copious excerpts from these four apostles of Marxism, Stalin occupies more space than Engels and more than half as much as Marx.

* * *

Once this arbitrary definition of Marxism is accepted, the present handbook can be unreservedly praised. Mr. Burns may be congratulated on having made a comprehensive and representative selection of extracts, and the publishers on giving good value at a remarkably low price. The volume begins, as is fitting, with the Communist Manifesto of 1848. Then comes Marx's address to the Communist League, famous for its slogan of "permanent revolution," which was afterward flaunted by Trotzky, and has been discarded by the present regime in Russia. There are a few specimens of the articles on current events ("British Rule in India," "The Crimean War" and so forth) which Marx wrote in the 'fifties for the New York Times. This work was mere potboiling (Engels often wrote for him the articles which appeared over his signature), and contains no serious Marxist exposition.

Finally, there are a few passages from his rather ponderous philosophical writings, and a hundred pages of selected chapters from "Capital." These have been rearranged in accordance with an *obiter dictum* of Marx himself about the order in which "Capital" should be tackled by the general reader. But the usefulness of such chapters in a handbook of this kind is dubious. "Capital"—or at any rate the first part of it, which is all that Marx himself completed — is readily and cheaply accessible in English, and does not lend itself to sampling.

* * *

An anthology always gives rise to regrets about what is omitted. But the only serious omission in the Marx section of this volume is the inaugural address which Marx wrote on the foundation of the First International in 1864. It is a trenchant review of the working class movement up to that date, and contains as much good Marxist doctrine as his co-founders of the International could be induced to swallow. It was not issued under his name. But the same applies to more than one document printed in this volume, and its authorship was never a secret. It is less surprising that Mr. Burns has passed over the address to the Amsterdam workers in 1872 when Marx admitted that "in such countries as the United States, England and Holland" the workers might achieve their ends "by peaceful means." Orthodox Marxism today clings more closely than ever to the necessity for violent revolution. For what else separates it from the "reformists" and "Austro-Marxists" on whom Lenin so constantly poured his contempt?

The remainder of the selections follows expected lines. Engels is represented by a good and clear exposition of what Marx meant by Dialectical Materialism and by some rather rash speculations about the future of the family and the state—topics which Marx himself prudently preferred to avoid. Most of Lenin's contributions deal with questions of day-to-day tactics rather than of the theory of Marxism; and the last item in the volume is the program of the Communist International as elaborated by Stalin (or at any rate in his name) at the Sixth Committee Congress in 1928. It has acquired some recent topicality in connection with the less spectacular Seventh Congress held in Moscow a few weeks ago.

E. H. CARR

THE FACE OF BIG BEN, FROM "THE IMAGE OF LONDON"

A Photographer's London

The Image of London, by E. O. Hoppé. No. 7 of Life and Art in Photograph. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.

LONDON FOR A PHOTOGRAPHER is an inexhaustible subject. At close range, or distance, at an angle or from a height, in sunshine or fog, the cameraman may exercise his talents. In the process he will try to disclose a variety of scenes, the contrasts, the brilliance, the oddities. He will try to capture the qualifying emotional tone; he will indicate age and newness, refinement and vulgarity. He will show off the fine gardens and groomed shrubs; he will play up the monuments of heroes, display graceful church spires, throw new light upon the grandeur of St. Paul's.

E. O. Hoppé has done a creditable job in the 100 photographs which have been collected in "The Image of London." Inasmuch as the illustrations are photographs of photographs, only fairly well reproduced, full justice has not been done the ingenious cameraman. Nevertheless, one may still enjoy the collection and be led by their content into reminiscence and reverie.

We feel, somehow, that the subject of photography cannot yet be discussed without prefacing remarks. An inordinate enthusiasm is directed toward the mechanism, and we cannot separate our excitement over the constantly improved processes from esthetic judgment. We compliment Mr. Hoppé for being matter-of-fact, for sparing us the hazes and halations, the too, too exquisite toning which may make lovelier photographs, but which also makes weaker pictures. He takes good lighting for granted and exploits it only occasionally when he desires an effect of fantasy or romance.

The subjects of his choice are the kind that would be sought and discerned by a traveled, well-read, curious person. They include bridges and palaces, boat landings, thoroughfares, panoramas, trees, people, the mixture of architectures, classical and Gothic and Norman, the juxtapositions of wealth and poverty, of good taste and bad, the hidden corners where one seeks tranquillity. Least satisfactory are the prints including people; from the 100 photographs, one gains a rather imperfect idea of Londoners. It is curious that photographers must train their lenses directly upon people at close range, to do them any justice. In wider range, man becomes a rather shapeless weight, lacking identity.

D. A.

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Tardily Fulfilled

Celebrities Off Parade, by William Dana Orcutt. Chicago: Willett Clark. $2.75.

IT SEEMS THAT as an undergraduate at the university, William Dana Orcutt contemplated the acceptance of a commission to write for a prominent magazine an article on "Famous Men on Harvard's Faculty." He found most of his subjects ready, even eager, to discuss themselves and their achievements; but there was one, the eminent natural scientist, Nathaniel Shaler, who had the courage to show the youthful author the sheer impertinence involved in his task. That article was not written. It is only now, forty years later, that Mr. Orcutt in his newest volume, "Celebrities Off Parade," has carried out and generously expanded that early assignment.

* * *

Thus we, his reading public, reap the benefit of the delay; for Mr. Orcutt has lived richly during the intervening years. In his capacities of printer, publisher, author, club member and businessman, he has shared the friendships of many men and diverse. Now he offers us his impressions of these friends—men whose names are written in gold on the pages of literary and political and social history; and (the fact is in itself sufficiently startling) of two women, Julia Ward Howe and Mary Baker Eddy. If, as is evident, Mr. Orcutt meant to choose only two, he could scarcely have chosen more wisely.

In briefer form, many of these personal sketches have appeared in the pages of The Christian Science Monitor; now Mr. Orcutt has elaborated them and woven them into a running narrative which is made to cover the eventful years of his long and useful career. We meet the men known to the author at Harvard University—Barrett Wendell and President Eliot, William James and Charles Eliot Norton among them; then the writers who crossed Mr. Orcutt's path when he was first apprentice to John Wilson at the famous University Press in Cambridge, Massachusetts, finally as he himself became its head—a then unknown writer called George Bernard Shaw, President Theodore Roosevelt, Eugene Field, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Cobden-Sanderson.

* * *

Afterward we look on during the time which Mr. Orcutt spent in Italy, when he met Guido Biagi, who was head of the Laurentian Library in Florence; Maurice Hewlett, King Victor Emmanuel and William Dean Howells. We follow Mr. Orcutt into the select precincts of the Garrick Club in London, we go with him to Paris and into Belgium, we learn what he did and whom he met during the war years; more than all, we stand beside Mr. Orcutt, occupant of the "publisher's easy chair," and listen to his contacts with his celebrated clients.

Mr. Orcutt handles his fascinating, human material with a facile touch. His book is most readable, interspersed as it is with humor, anecdote and shrewd insight into men's foibles in contrast to their great artistic gifts. The drawings by Dwight C. Sturges, which illustrate the text, are revealing of the personalities of these, Mr. Orcutt's friends. And the fact that the volume in hand has been designed by the author and printed at the Plimpton Press, Norwood, Massachusetts, of which Mr. Orcutt is the present head, gives it an agreeable beauty and authenticity.

M. W.

says **Mary Pickford**

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FOUR GARDENS

The secret garden . . .

There, behind crumbling walls, Caroline slipped through the gate, free at last from Mother and dusting and dishes; there she tended the overgrown flower beds, and met the lad who read Ruskin aloud to her.

The war garden . . .

She must help somehow, Caroline felt, and while her husband (not the lad who read Ruskin) piled up contracts, working night and day to make army shoes, she planted runner beans.

The manor garden . . .

But she never saw the beans in pod. War profits brought her and her children to Friar's End. There she secretly lent army shoes to the gardener to see whether the soles were "paper," as they said. There Lally and Leon grew up into beings she loved but could not understand.

The roof garden . . .

Her silent husband passed on at his desk, her arms about him. The fortune was gone. But the son and daughter she loved faced it with chins up. In *their* happiness *her* life was justified . . . and she smiled as she watered her little roof box of tulips.

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BUSINESS, FUN AND RELAXATION

Some of the Greatest Conventions in the Country Meet in Atlantic City's Huge Convention Hall, the Entrance to Which Appears at the Left. Bicycling on the Boardwalk Is Growing in Popularity, Restricted to Certain Morning Hours, and Horseback Riding on the Beach Is Permitted in the Autumn; While Easy Chairs on the Sands Offer Pleasant Hours of Rest in Warm Sunshine.

.. Along the Boardwalk

(Continued from Page 4)

City in the news for at least three weeks in October. Next June, Rotary International will meet there.

Visitors are attracted by such regular events, also, as the Atlantic City Horse Show in the spring of the year, by the Flower and Garden Pageant, and by the Festival of Lights at each holiday season. They arrive by rail, bus, private automobile, electric car and airplane. A fine new railroad station owned by the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines was dedicated early this year, and has made entrance to the city by train much pleasanter. Excellent and well-marked highways leading to the island bring in not only thousands of private automobiles but bus after bus with visitors from Philadelphia, New York and other places.

During the summer the beach unquestionably is the greatest attraction for most visitors. Lines of beach chairs and the cabañas are well occupied during the days. The Steel Pier, offering a choice of three motion pictures, a vaudeville show, a minstrel show, a program of circus acts, a fine dance orchestra, many regular amusement park features, and other attractions, all—as they say—for the price of one small admission, makes a strong appeal to thousands. The Million Dollar Pier, some distance south on the Boardwalk, offers a somewhat similar program.

* * *

In the fall and winter months these two piers, among the others, continue to offer motion pictures and certain other attractions. The rolling chairs continue to move the length of the Boardwalk, extending to the pleasant residential sections of Chelsea, Ventnor, Margate and Longport. Children feed gulls on the beach. Strollers enjoy the displays in show windows along the promenade. Many of the shops are branches of houses in New York or elsewhere, and window shopping is one of the major delights of Atlantic City.

Those persons who wish to relax completely can soak up sun in deck chairs or rocking chairs on the beach or, more commonly, on the quiet second-story terraces of hotels, overlooking ocean and promenade. Those who prefer a more active time can ride horses along the beach (from October to May) or bicycles along the Boardwalk (until 10 a. m.). They can go on fishing or sight-seeing expeditions, they may go boating, they may play tennis, or they may go golfing at one of five excellent courses. The Brigantine Golf and Country Club, the Country Club of Atlantic City, the Linwood Country Club, and the Ocean City Club offer interesting sport at reasonable green fees. The Seaview Club is private.

Everything is arranged for the visitor's pleasure and convenience at Atlantic City. All forms of sport are available. If the ocean is too cold for comfortable swimming after early October, there are always salt water baths in the hotels, two or three of which also have indoor salt water swimming pools. And the roll of the surf, with the soothing sound of water running across the sand, is always there.

One can eat one's way up and down the Boardwalk. Scores of restaurants serve food of several nations, including all sorts of seafood, and at prices to suit every purse. There also are the novelties. Salt-water taffy, a form of confection very popular at Atlantic City, is everywhere present. It is so popular that it has built banks, and its manufacture may be considered the chief industry of the community. One of the stroller's diversions is to watch outside a plateglass window while a miraculous machine stamps out pieces of the candy before his eyes, wraps them and drops them into a box. It would be interesting to know how many thousands of pieces are produced here in one day, and how many hundreds of boxes are mailed by visitors, not only to all parts of the United States, but of the world. Then there is the frozen custard, not entirely unique to Atlantic City, but something offering a change from ice cream. And there are the booths selling fruit juices—generous beakers of pineapple, coconut and orange. Not to mention the aroma from the doughnut shops!

* * *

In the luxury hotels guests may turn to all manner of attractions: Concerts, dances, fine libraries, playrooms for the children and game rooms for adults, squash courts, sun decks, glass-enclosed solariums and other pleasant aids to relaxation. Along the Boardwalk this would be true of the big hotels already mentioned, and it also would apply in several ways to the Seaside, Chelsea, the President and others. Although the Boardwalk hotels are most spoken of in Atlantic City, there are others not directly on the "front" that in any other city would be fully as prominent, since they are first class in every respect. These would include such hotels as the Madison, Ludy, Colton Manor, Jefferson, Morton, Lafayette, and others.

Motion-picture theaters on the piers and along the Boardwalk show new films, often before they have reached the first-run houses in other cities, so that there is usually something to see, even for habitual cinemagoers. Plays intended for Broadway often are tried out in Atlantic City in the fall and winter. This affords the theater lover an opportunity to test his critical acumen before the paid commentators have decided for him whether it is a hit or a flop.

* * *

On the beach, just over the Boardwalk's rail, sand artists have constructed marvelous and wondrous portraits and scenes. Here is America's only match for London's sidewalk artists' work. Near these masterpieces, sketch artists commonly stand poised with charcoal, ready to summon any person stopping momentarily to pause a moment longer and have his likeness set down—and sometimes well set down.

Here in Atlantic City the shops offer bright and captivating toys for children and grown-ups. "Your Home Town Paper," on sale up and down the promenade, attests to the large transient population. Most of those about one are visitors, too. At night a thousand electric signs flash and burst into a rainbow of colors. A banner attached to a kite floats overhead, calling attention to some film. Rolling chairs form a constant procession in the early evening. Heels march and march and march on the wooden planks of the Boardwalk, while the surf rolls up on the beach some yards away.

But the people themselves form the most interesting spectacle. A cross-section of the world appears to have been brought here for one's especial diversion. Yet it is a daily thing. Businessmen, honeymooners, children, dowagers, showgirls, clerks, mothers, professional men, brisk business women, husbands and wives off for a holiday, laboring men and their families, rich and poor, people of varied races and nationalities and colors—all join the parade. Atlantic City appears to offer something to everyone who comes to its bright strand. It is, as Mayor White says, "the world's greatest all-year resort."

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Mexico: An Indian Land

(Continued from Page 2)

munitions, won power when the French armies withdrew support from Maximilian. The Government of today, made up of all elements, is chiefly directed by leaders in whose veins flows the blood that gave distinction to Montezuma and statesmanship to Juárez.

* * *

To understand the forces which are ineradicable in Mexico, the student must take into account as of first importance the Indian. He may be illiterate, as most of them have been and many are today; he may be lacking in land, in money, in arms; he may be compelled to toil, without just recompense as in the centuries since Cortéz; governments have taken his land and harnessed him to hard labor; he may seem utterly submerged and indifferent to the Government under which he lives and which for three centuries he had little power in shaping. But ever and always he is the ultimate factor to be reckoned with.

When everything else is considered, the future of Mexico, in the large sense, is wrapped up in the future of the Indian. Constituting three fourths of the population, he provides more than that proportion of the tillers of the soil and the workers in mines and oil fields and factories. He possesses the votes which are capable of controlling who shall make and administer the laws of the country. As the Indian shakes off the effects of long repression and as his children become educated, he is a blind man indeed who does not apprehend that the Mexico of the century that is before us is the Mexico that will be greatly influenced by the blood of the Indian. It cannot be otherwise, for unless this great majority of the inhabitants are lifted up Mexican advancement and Mexican progress will be halted.

Indeed, the reason is plain why other countries, where education was universal and tillers of the soil were able to own the land they tilled, were going forward more rapidly than Mexico. It was because the bulk of the population in Mexico was denied these essentials to the largest development.

* * *

The prosperity of any country is based upon the condition of the average of the population, upon a diffusion of the rewards of capital and industry. It is only in recent decades that this truth has been accepted. The prosperity of the factory and farm depend upon the purchasing power of the workers. If their income is small, demand for their products is small. Mexico's purchasing power has not been large because the income of the Indian has been pitiably little. Increase his earning capacity and income. Then spindles will turn and industries will expand.

Just as only in recent decades we have come to appreciate the truth that the way to increase industrial plants is to improve the income of the workers, so in former centuries the truth that universal education is the foundation of prosperity was not apprehended. Until Jefferson's philosophy permeated the United States few people accepted the doctrine that it was the inalienable right of every child to receive an education. Before that principle pervaded free countries only those children whose parents could pay for their instruction, or those privileged to be taught in schools maintained by religious or benevolent organizations, enjoyed the opportunity of obtaining an education.

Though the Indian constitutes the bulk of the population of Mexico, too long have the other races here, possessing wealth and education, failed to understand that their own largest prosperity was tied up with the diffusion of the proceeds of industry. It is only in recent years that the rich and influential have recognized that Mexico cannot advance half shod and half barefooted. Therefore, the forgotten man, generally an Indian, is coming into his own. As he is educated and becomes a homeowner and a landowner, Mexico will rise and all its people will share in its abundant wealth. Toward that goal Mexico is moving and has made more advancement in the last twenty-five years than in the preceding century in the education and well-being of the people.

STATUE OF MME. HELENA MODJESKA

The work of Eugene Meier-Kreig, showing the great tragedienne in her favorite role, Mary Queen of Scots.

Honor to Modjeska

LONG YEARS AFTER Mme. Helena Modjeska paused in Anaheim, Calif., for a few years on her road to recognition as one of the greatest tragediennes of her time, that city paid tribute to the actress.

Under sponsorship of the Public Works of Arts administration, Anaheim has dedicated in a corner of its city park a plastic stone statue of Madame Modjeska. The piece is the work of Eugene Meier-Kreig of Hollywood. Standing surrounded by majestic palms, the statue's slightly heroic lines blend well with their surroundings. It casts the tragedienne in her favorite role of Schiller's Mary Queen of the Scots.

The somewhat dreary experience of Madame Modjeska in Anaheim had a profound influence upon the course which led her to success on the English-speaking stage, according to her own memoirs. She arrived in 1876 at the head of a small group of artist friends, with whom she had left her native Poland. She desired to establish a colony where art would blend naturally with practical toil, each member of the colony to contribute at least a portion of the labor. Anaheim was selected as the locale for the experiment because the German language was spoken widely in the community.

She purchased a piece of land and started the dream colony. Within a short time, however, she discovered that her artists, talented though they were, had little inclination for labor. One by one they laid down their tools in the fields and went into the house to read, write or play at the piano. Only her own son and her husband, the Count Bozenta, resisted the temptation to stop work, she records in her memoirs.

The actress worked long hours in the kitchen to keep her colony together. She did much of the menial work, including the washing. But it was no use. After a few years she found her family on the brink of ruin. Henryk Sienkiewicz, later to become famous as the author of "Quo Vadis" and other novels, left for Europe to gather material for his fiction.

Madame Modjeska went to San Francisco, where she sought a chance to try out on the English stage. Her German accent, later found so delightful to American and British audiences, was held to be a handicap to her. Only by pleading and persistence, she has recorded, did she win her opportunity to appear with John McCollough, one of the leading tragedians of his time. McCollough held that her accent would preclude her acceptance by American theatergoers.

One tryout was convincing. It started Madame Modjeska on a series of theatrical appearances which lasted throughout the remainder of the century. After closing her colonizing enterprise at Anaheim, she purchased a site for a country retreat about twenty-five miles southeast of that city, in a grove of sycamores at the head of a lonely canyon. There she was visited by the theater's noted personages. One who often made the arduous trip to the ranch home was Ignace Jan Paderewski, the pianist, a close friend of Madame Modjeska.

That London May Bloom

A CITY GAY WITH FLOWERS, every piece of waste land transformed into a garden, and houses and buildings beautified with window boxes—that is the goal of the London Gardens Society.

Dahlias, gladioli, zinnias, roses and other blooms shown at the society's first exhibition of summer flowers, held here recently, were proof of what is being done. Mass displays of flowers from London's municipal authorities, together with entries from societies and individuals, showed the widespread interest in gardening which already exists in London.

Children, too, love to grow their own flowers, as was shown by the exhibit of lilies from schools of South London. These bulbs had been awarded as prizes in an earlier daffodil-growing competition organized by the South London Press.

Speaking at the prize giving at the society's first annual show, Lord Noel-Buxton, a trustee of the society, who has worked for the beautifying of London for forty years, urged Londoners to get "the window-box habit." A film was shown illustrating the activities of the society, giving views of streets before and after flowers had been planted in window boxes and gardens, and of how unemployed men had turned rubbish dumps and waste land into gardens.

School children are being taught how to garden, and several societies which encourage children to grow plants, such as the London Children's Gardens Fund, the London School Gardening Association, the Girl Guides and Boy Scouts, have associated themselves with the London Gardens Society.

This society, which has taken over the work of the London Gardens Guild, is aiding the task of making London a city of growing flowers, by supplying plants and seeds to those who need them and by offering advice to the beginner.

In addition to stimulating the personal growing of flowers, the society seeks out neglected spots "which might be beautified by their attention," and with this end in view, is sponsoring a survey of the whole of London. Local Garden Guilds, the South London Flower Lovers' League and Girl Guides are helping in this work.

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Rockwell Kent of Greenland

(Continued from Page 3)

early period of adversity in which he was a carpenter. He has written a book, along with the painting, called Salamina, to honor his housekeeper. About 125 natives live in the town of Unamak, and, as he said when he was up there the last time, he likes the place not for the things it has, but for the things it has not; no railroad fights (remember the time he got into the dispute with the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, bringing suit because its trains gave up stopping at Au Sable Forks, thereby causing intense annoyance to his neighbors, the farmers of Clinton County?); no political parties, with funny bosses, and still funnier platforms; nothing except good, kind people who love to have a good time; the men, fine and strong, with great chests; the women carefree and a trifle bowlegged; the social life a riot, with everybody dancing all the time, except when they have to take time out to earn a little money to pay for food. The last time he was in Greenland, Mr. Kent built his friends a social hall. Someone was able to play the accordion, and there were a fiddler or two. Kent can pipe a tune himself, if necessary, to keep the party going; he used to play the flute down around Tierra del Fuego for food.

Why does he keep rushing off to Greenland, now that he is a successful artist? (The incorporation was long since terminated and the job was not to find more work to do, but less, so he wouldn't have to work more than 24 hours a day.) When he went back last summer, he said he was going to stay for two years and a half, he and the boy. Probably he would, except for this government commission; he was told about that by radio, and, probably, with reluctance in a way, had at last to pack up his things and come back; he could have done the murals up there, but he probably wouldn't want to. Mrs. Kent used to go to Schenectady once each week, and broadcast to him; but he got careless, or busy, and his receiving set broke down, so the broadcasts were given up.

Well, he likes Greenland, because he can get his work done there. He is a fearful worker by nature. Gets up at 5 o'clock—just as his mother taught him—even if he did not go to bed until 3. And for all his building the social hall, and piping tunes, and joining in with the Greenlanders for good times, he insists that he likes Greenland because there he isn't, or can't be, sociable. That a man can't be sociable, and get his work done.

That's why he doesn't drink. Says if you drink, you never will get your work done.

MR. KENT ON GREENLAND'S ICY SHORES

In Pursuit of History

GRANT FOREMAN, Oklahoma state historian whose writings have gained him recognition as an authority on the American Indian, has completed his fifth book on the early days of Oklahoma. It is called "Five Civilized Tribes."

No section of the United States has had a more exciting background than the Indian Territory, which Mr. Foreman describes. Turmoil was constant and skirmishes were almost a daily occurrence in this area, where the Federal Government had induced or forced 60,000 Indians of the semicivilized tribes of the South to migrate. There was so much unrest that finally the Government was forced to send troops to quell the disturbances.

Forts were established throughout the Indian country, with Fort Gibson as the principal headquarters. Here Washington Irving ended his tour of the prairies in 1812. Near by, in typical backwoods splendor, lived Col. Pierre Chouteau of St. Louis, who operated the first trading post west of the Mississippi River. On an adjoining allotment, the gallant Nathaniel Pryor, a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, lived for several years.

Mr. Foreman has lived a colorful career since he stepped down from an active law practice to carry on his work as an author. He was born in Illinois, but was graduated from the University of Michigan law school in 1891. He worked in a Chicago law office until 1899. Then he became a field clerk for the Dawes commission in the Indian Territory. For the next few years Foreman spent his time appraising and classifying lands as a member of the Indian agency legal department, helping to settle land disputes.

In 1903 Mr. Foreman resigned from the Dawes commission to become a law partner of Judge John R. Thomas, who more recently had been a United States judge in the Indian Territory. He gained recognition as a writer through articles in national magazines. He found that much of Oklahoma's history was shrouded in obscurity. The remains of the old army forts at Fort Gibson, for instance indicated that it had an historic background but no one had ever sought to uncover it.

Mr. Foreman has been the first Oklahoman willing to devote his entire time to research work in this particular field. He has spent a small fortune in the accumulation of his material. Mrs. Foreman has been as interested as he. The two have worked long and hard in almost every important library and storehouse in the United States.

In addition to gathering data from the thousands of documents relative to the Indian Bureau to be found in the various branches of the War Department at Washington, they have spent months collecting material from the missionary collections in Boston, the Ayer collections in Chicago, the Missouri Society at St. Louis, Henry Huntington Library in California, and the manuscripts from the Universities of California, Wisconsin, and Texas. They also have made several visits to the British Museum in London, and the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris.

Besides his three books, "Indian Removal," "Advancing the Frontier," and "Five Civilized Tribes," Mr. Foreman has published two others, "Pioneer Days in the Early Southwest" and "Indians and Pioneers."

For several years, Mr. Foreman has been a director of the Oklahoma Historical Society, and in this capacity was responsible for the erection of a series of markers signifying the various historical spots in eastern Oklahoma.

Over Editor's Desk

Letters

The Queen's Mother . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Will you permit me to correct a slight inaccuracy in the very enjoyable article by Everard Cotes which appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section for Aug. 21, under the title of "Leader by Tradition"?

Madeleine of Valois was the wife of James V of Scotland, true, but was not the mother of Mary, Queen of Scots. Madeleine of Valois died within a few months of her marriage, two, I think, and later the monarch married Mary-of-Torraine, and after the death of two little boys she bore the daughter who was the celebrated Mary, Queen of Scots. I read the article with great interest and pleasure but having had a good old Highland grandmother who was well versed in her Scottish history, this little error caught my eye.

MAUDE MARIETTA GARHAM
Portland, Oregon.

Contributors . .

JOSEPHUS DANIELS has been United States Ambassador to Mexico for more than two years. He served as Secretary of the Navy in President Wilson's Cabinet from 1913 to 1921, which included the period of the great war. He has been editor of the News and Observer of Raleigh, N. C., since 1885, following the paper through consolidations and changes of name. He was a member of the Democratic National Committee from 1896 until 1916, and is a member of the bar in North Carolina, a trustee of the University of North Carolina, and the author of several books.

JANET MABIE, in her many contributions to the Magazine Section, has written about musicians, politicians, aviators, poets, writers, inventors and explorers—but never before about an artist.

ROBERT W. DESMOND is associate editor of the Weekly Magazine Section. He spent part of his vacation at the New Jersey coast resort of which he writes.

MARJORIE SHULER, a member of the Monitor's New York staff, has written for the Magazine Section about performers of the stage, screen and concert platform. This week she presents information about something new in the cinema world.

MERLIN H. HUNTER has been a professor of economics at the University of Illinois since 1929. He also has taught and lectured at Ohio State University, Cornell, and the University of Southern California. He is the author of "Outlines of Public Finance," co-author of "Background of Economics," and other writings.

VANNUS is the Latin word meaning "fan." The author of this article has chosen it as a pseudonym because of the use of the English word in Science and Health, by Mary Baker Eddy, on pages 586 and 466.

MAJOR JOHN L. GRIFFITH has been Commissioner of Athletics for the Intercollegiate Conference for more than ten years. He also is editor of the Athletic Journal. His concern is with sports in the great state universities of the Middle West, known as the Big Ten, and including Wisconsin, Chicago, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Northwestern, Ohio State, Indiana and Purdue.

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..So You Are a Professor?

(Continued from Page 6)

written. No form letter can be used. Records must be checked, colleagues consulted, and in the end all such letters do not recommend.

Then here is one from Haddon's mother. She goes on to explain that Haddon is an only child, that he needs a lot of personal attention. Here is another from Smith's father assuring me that his son's low grade must have been due to my lack of ability to appreciate what he could do. (You seldom get letters complimenting you on the high grades given.) And here is a request to address a woman's club in a near-by city.

* * *

Speaking of public addresses, a college town can sport more service clubs and other organizations than any other area or population several times as large. I belong to a service club and often wonder what clubs in noncollege communities really do for a program. Perhaps their programs are much better than ours, for more than half our speakers are college professors.

Some organizations act as if it were an honor bestowed upon the professor to be asked to speak. Last September I promised to speak before a rather prominent club in March. A week before the meeting I verified the date and the time as 4 p. m. I prepared my address, appeared shortly before 4, only to be met at the door by the hostess to be told that they were now serving refreshments and they would need no speaker. She didn't even invite me in for refreshments. I am awaiting another invitation to address this group.

* * *

Years ago one of my professors made the remark that there are public utilities and public nuisances, of which the telephone is an illustration of the latter. I did not then realize with what wisdom and experience he spoke.

Examinations are just over, and Reynolds calls to tell me that he thought the examination was in the afternoon rather than morning, and what can he do about it? Jackson calls to explain that he unintentionally failed to answer two questions. The chairman of an important committee insists that I must make a report tomorrow. The dean's secretary calls to tell me that he is indisposed and will I please conduct an examination for him. And so it goes. I retire at 11, but the 'phone can still ring. It was an Illini reporter asking for the subject of an address I was to give the next evening.

Oh, yes, in his spare time the college professor is expected to do research. Who can better find and systematize the mysteries of the unknown and make them available to his fellow beings of the present and the future? So he must do research. He must prepare addresses to be given before scientific societies; he must write articles and books, so that, after all, there will be some real, tangible evidence that he has been productive.

"But then," as Bill remarked, "I suppose they pay you well for it." As to the adequacy of pay, there is argument. Today some businessmen tell us our salaries should be cut much more than they have been. A few years ago these same men called us fools. "Why don't you get out and make some money?" they said. Certainly if he were paid on the basis of the monotony of his job, the salary of the college professor would not be much. On the other hand, I have yet to hear of a professor being given any considerable bonus in appreciation of his work.

The preparation for the career of professor is long and expensive, and he should realize some return upon this. Certainly, too, he should be granted a decent living for himself and family. But whatever the money remuneration, the conscientious professor must consider as a part of his reward the fact that he has a part in shaping future moral, social, and economic conditions through the students who have come under his influence.

An old adage goes something like this: "Man works from sun to sun; woman's work is never done." "Woman" was put there before college professors came into existence. The work of the carpenter, mason, clerk, bookkeeper, seamstress, etc., starts and stops with the blow of a whistle or the punch of a clock. The work of a college professor is never done.

Films to Sell Houses

Buying houses in a cinema, instead of spending many hours walking up and down roads, stairs and gardens, is the latest possibility that confronts prospective tenants in England.

An enterprising woman photographer has approached builders and agents near London with the idea of bringing houses to clients on a silver screen, instead of taking the clients to the houses in the firm's best motorcar.

A corps of camera men is to tour the country filming estates and the interiors of houses, as well as the best local views.

Miss Edith Holland, whose idea it is, intends to photograph every estate in the country which may come on the market.

House hunters will, Miss Holland declares, only have to walk up to an agent and demand to see his film program.

It has been suggested that to make the scheme effective, talking pictures should also be taken of the prospective tenant's prospective neighbors.

A job which was forced upon sugar-beet farmers of the United States—that of growing their own seed for plants resistant to curly top—seems to be leading to home production of all sugar-beet seed. Until recently, all seed was imported from Europe, most of it from Germany.

"Highest" Tree

What is sometimes described as a "vagrant" breeze lifted a winged maple seed high in the air and dropped it on the Court House tower in Greensburg, Ind. There it managed to take root, and sprout.

Today the lone maple tree is a familiar sight of Greensburg. It is fifteen feet high, and its trunk is four inches thick. It has been growing in this unusual location for forty-five years.

Scissors Change Hands

Men hairdressers—barbers in North America—have lost the monopoly in their profession, and it is now women who mostly use the scissors and comb.

In 1921 there were 32,000 hairdressers in Great Britain, of whom 98 per cent were men. Ten years later the total had risen to 86,000, of whom 60 per cent were women. Now, that figure has jumped to more than 100,000, of whom 75 per cent are women.

These figures are produced by the Hairdressers' Registration Council, in support of their plea for registration for their craft. It is contended that whereas in those professions in which registration has been operative for some time, each practice has a potential custom of nearly 4000 clients, while each hairdressing saloon has only 600 potential customers.

Speaking of Dinosaurs

Remains of a hitherto unknown type of dinocephalian reptile have been discovered in the Karoo desert lands of South Africa on a recent visit by Dr. Robert Broom, curator of fossils at the Transvaal Museum of Pretoria.

This dinocephalian reptile, Dr. Broom has since explained, was an enormous carnivorous reptile that preyed on the nine-foot Pareisaurus. It must have been about twenty feet long, and was by far the largest of the early reptiles known to science.

"The dinosaurs, which are now well known, are all comparatively late in the geological periods," Dr. Broom said. "The huge tyranosaurus of America, too, only died out as recently as 70,000,000 years ago, whereas the dinocephalian reptiles must have lived over 200,000,000 years ago."

The largest of the reptile skulls found by Dr. Broom was four feet long and about two feet wide.

Dr. Broom considers the Karoo to be a remarkable field for research. "Millions of years ago," he said, "a great river, comparable in size to the Amazon or the Nile, must have flowed through the Karoo from the north. Its banks must have been frequently flooded, and in the dense vegetation countless reptiles must have flourished. Their remains must have been buried in the mud, and today we are unearthing a few of the skeletons.

"In the Karoo formation, which covers an area of nearly 200,000 square miles, must lie hundreds of millions of fossilized skeletons."

Better Mountain Trails

A sum of $20,000 has been set aside for the improvement and extension of trails in the Mount Olympus National Monument in the State of Washington.

This section of mountain scenery is considered by mountaineers as one of the wildest and most rugged in the United States.

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There is now a way to keep teeth free from film. It is embodied in a tooth paste called Pepsodent.

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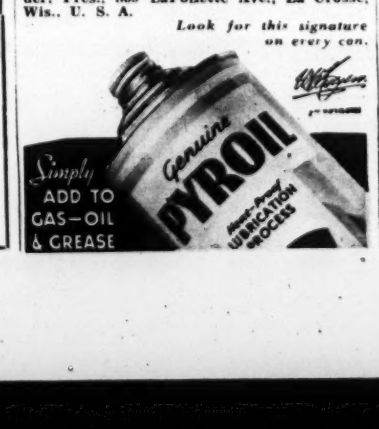

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